Ayutthaya

amazing THAILAND



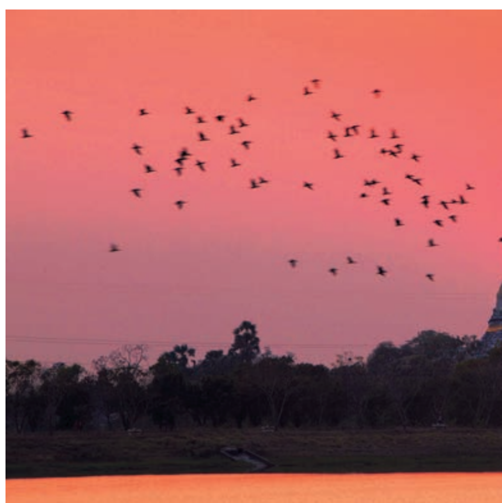
Ayutthaya









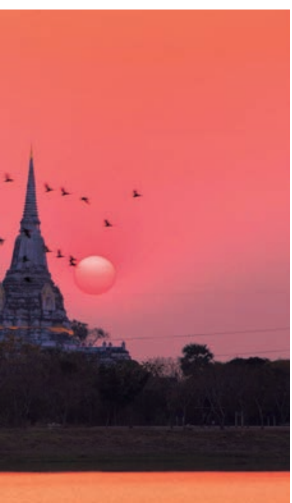














amazing THAILAND


Wat Phra Si Sanphet

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Bicycling

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

THAI TERM GLOSSARY

Amphoe : District
Ban : Village
Khao : Mountain
Maenam : River
Mueang : Town or City
Namtok : Waterfall
Prang : Corn-shaped tower or sanctuary
Phu : Mountain
Tambon : Sub-district
Tham : Cave
Ubosot or Bot : Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan : Image hall in a temple
Wat : Temple

Note : English spelling given attempts to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spelling given after each place name.

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

The ancient city of Ayutthaya, or Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, the Thai capital for 417 years, is one of Thailand's major attractions. Many ancient ruins and art works can be seen in a city that was founded in 1350 by King U-Thong when the Thais were forced southwards by northern neighbours. During the period of Ayutthaya being the Thai capital, 33 kings of different dynasties ruled the kingdom until it was sacked by the Burmese in 1767.

Ayutthaya is 76 kilometres north of Bangkok and boasts numerous magnificent ruins. Such ruins indicate that Ayutthaya was one of Indo-China's most prosperous cities. Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park, a vast stretch of historical site in the heart of Ayutthaya city, has been included in UNESCO's list of world heritage since 13 December, 1991.

There were three palaces in Ayutthaya : Grand Palace, Chantharakasem Palace or the Front Palace, and Wang Lang or the Rear Palace. In addition, there were many other palaces and buildings for royal visits located outside the city area of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, such as Bang Pa-In Palace at Amphoe Bang Pa-in and Nakhon Luang Buildingat Amphoe Nakhon Luang.

Ayutthaya covers 2,556.6 square kilometres, and is administratively divided into 16 districts (Amphoes). It is conveniently accessible due to good roads and a short distance from Bangkok.

Distance from Ayutthaya city to its districts

Bang Ban	10	Kilometres
Bang Pa Han	13	Kilometres
U-Thai	15	Kilometres
Bang Pa-in	17	Kilometres
Nakhon Luang	20	Kilometres
Sena	20	Kilometres
Wang Noi	20	Kilometres
Maha Rat	25	Kilometres
Phachi	25	Kilometres
Phak Hai	29	Kilometres
Bang Sai *(บางซ้าย)*	34	Kilometres
Bang Sai *(บางไทร)*	45	Kilometres
Ban Phraek	53	Kilometres
Tha Ruea	60	Kilometres
Lat Bua Luang	65	Kilometres

Distance from Ayutthaya city to nearby provinces

Ang Thong	31	Kilometres
Suphanburi	53	Kilometres
Saraburi	63	Kilometres
Sing Buri	71	Kilometres
Bangkok	76	Kilometres

Boundary

North : Connects to Lop Buri, Ang Thong and Saraburi.

South : Connects to Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi.

East : Connects to Saraburi.

West : Connects to Suphan Buri.

How to Get There

By Car From Bangkok, one can get to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya by various routes:

1. Take Highway No. 1 (Phahon Yothin) via Pratu Nam Phra In and turn into Highway No. 32, then, turn left to Highway No. 309 to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

2. Take Highway No. 304 (Chaeng Watthana) or Highway No. 302 (Ngam Wong Wan), turn right into Highway No. 306 (Tiwanon), cross Nonthaburi or Nuanchawi Bridge to Pathum Thani, continue on Highway No. 3111 (Pathum Thani-Sam Khok-Sena) and turn right at Amphoe Sena into Highway No. 3263 to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

3. Take Highway No. 306 (Bangkok–Nonthaburi –Pathum Thani), at Pathum Thani Bridge Intersection, turn into Highway No. 347 and 3309 via Bang Sai RoyalFolk Arts and Crafts Centre, Amphoe Bang Pa-in, to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

4. Take Expressway No.9 (Si Rat Expressway) via Nonthaburi-Pathum Thani and down to Highway No. 1 via Bang Sai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre, turn left into Highway No. 3469 towards Bang Pahan and turn right at Worachet Intersection to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

By Bus There are Standard 1 air-conditioned buses and Standard 2 air-conditioned buses leaving the Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal (Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road) for Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya from 05.30 a.m.–07.00 p.m. For details, please call 1490, 0 2936 2852-66 www.transport.co.th Ayutthaya Bus Terminal, Tel. 0 3533 5413

By Train Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya is accessible by both northbound and northeast bound trains. Leaving Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong) daily, the trains pass by the province's Amphoe Bang Pa-in, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Amphoe Phachi, where at Ban Phachi Junction the railway lines separate to the North and Northeast. Then, mini-buses can be taken from the railway station into the city.

A Bangkok-Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya train pulled by a steam locomotive is usually provided by the State Railway of Thailand on 3 special occasions every year. The first one is on 26 March which marks the establishment of the State Railway of Thailand and the inauguration day of Thailand's first railway line between Bangkok-Nakhon Ratchasima in 1890. The second, 23 October- the memorial day of King Rama V, founder of the Thai railways. And the third, 5 December-the birthday of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej. For more information, please contact the State Railway of Thailand at Tel. 0 2220 4334, 1690 www.railway.co.th, and Ayutthaya Railway Station at Tel. 0 3524 1521.

By Boat Travelling by boat to Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya is popular among foreigners since it does not only reveal the beauty as well as lifestyle of the people on both sides of the Chao Phraya River, but also reflects the life in history at the time of the Ayutthaya Kingdom when the Chao Phraya River served as a channel of How To Get There in trading with foreign countries.

Cruise to Ayutthaya

The luxurious cruise from Bangkok to the former capital of Ayutthaya is operated by Anantara Tel. 0 2476 0022,

Chao Phraya Princess Cruise Tel. 0 2860 3700, River Sun Cruise Tel. 09 3668 3205, 09 8034 3382

Transportation in Ayutthaya

From Ayutthya, mini-buses can be taken from the railway station into the city. Hiring a mini-bus within Ayutthaya costs between 400-500 Baht/day. For travelling between Ayutthaya and Bang Pa-in, mini-buses regularly leave Chao Prom Market, Chao Prom Road starting from 06.00 a.m. The fare is about 30 Baht. The trip take fifty minutes.

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

Ayutthaya Tourism Centre (*ศูนย์ท่องเที่ยวอยุธยา* – ATC)

The centre is located at the province's old city hall established by the Fine Arts Department and developed to be a tourist information centre by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT). The high reliefs of 6 great kings and queens from the Ayutthaya Kingdom; namely, King U Thong, King Borom Trai Lokanat, Queen Suriyothai, King Naresuan the Great, King Narai the Great and King Taksin the Great on the facade of the building remain in their original positions.

1st Floor The right wing in the front serves as TAT's Tourist Information Centre. Open daily during 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m. For more details, please call Tel. 0 3524 6076–7.

2nd Floor Exhibition on Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya's tourism presented through a high technological system such as the Computer Touch Screen/Ghost Box. There are 5 sections of the exhibition. Section 1 presents the glorious past of the civilisation. Section 2 showcases attractions within the province. Section 3 is on its architecture constructed on the basis of religious beliefs about the Three Worlds and cosmology. Section 4 introduces the lifestyle of the people of Ayutthaya. Section 5 concludes the exhibition through a video presentation on "Life in the Historical City of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya". Open daily except for Wednesday during 09.00 a.m. –04.00 p.m. Tel. 0 3532 4177

Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre (*ศูนย์ศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์อยุธยา*) Located on Rotchana Road, this centre is a national research institute devoted to the study of Ayutthaya, especially during the period when Ayutthaya was the capital of Thailand. The Centre is responsible for the museum of the history of Ayutthaya, which exhibits reconstructions from the past. The Centre also supports an information service and a library containing historical materials about Ayutthaya.

The Centre is open Tuesday-Sunday from 09.00 a.m.-04.30 p.m., official holidays from 09.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. For more details please contact Tel. 0 3524 5123, 08 1853 5123. Admission fee is 100 Baht.

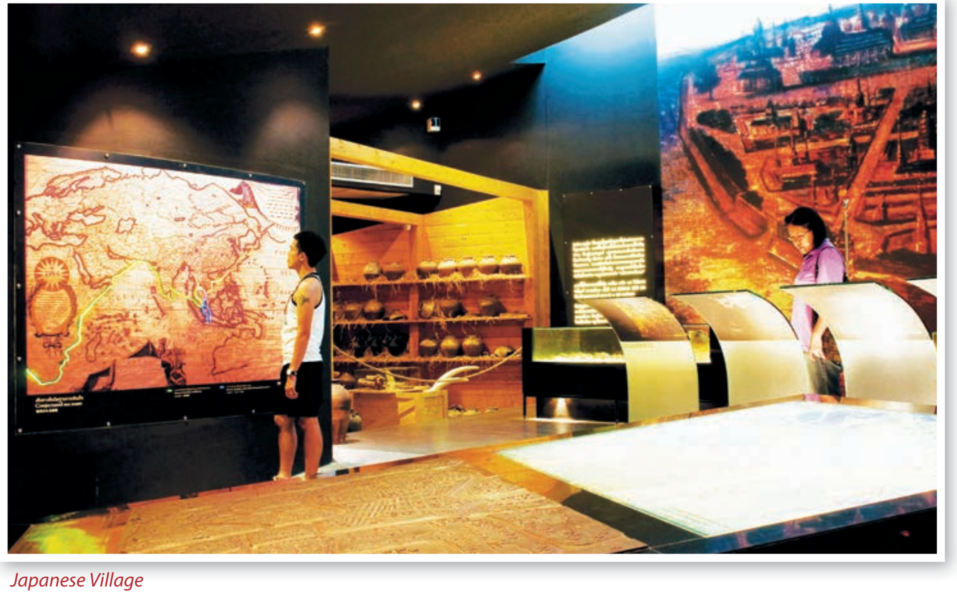
Institute of Ayutthaya Studies (*สถาบันอยุธยาศึกษา*), situated in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Rajabhat University, is a complex of buildings in a typical Thai style which was constructed for the purpose of studying, conducting research, and collecting knowledge on Ayutthaya in the areas of history, culture, way of life and local intellect. There are exhibitions in 5 buildings, including the Ayutthaya Studies Hall, Local Intellect Hall, Cultural Heritage Hall, Rotating Exhibition Hall, and Ceremony Hall. In addition, there are displays, demonstrations and distribution of OTOP products. The institute opens daily, except on public holidays, at

09.30 a.m.– 03.30 p.m For details, please contact the Ruean Thai Building, Institute of Ayutthaya Studies, at Tel. 0 3524 1407.

Japanese Village *(หมู่บ้านญี่ปุ่น)* Tambon Ko Rian. In the late 16th Century A.D., there were more foreign commercial traders coming to Ayutthaya. Japanese merchandisers were also permitted to sail their junks to trade with foreigners. A number of them came to Ayutthaya and were granted royal permission by the Thai king at that time to settle around the city island of the Ayutthaya Kingdom like the traders of other nationalities. There were more and more Japanese coming to Ayutthaya ever since. A Japanese headman at that time was Nagamaza Yamada. He was a favourite of King Song Tham and was appointed Okya Senaphimuk before being promoted to be the Ruler of Nakhon Si Thammarat where he lived till the end of his life. A statue of Mr. Nagamaza and an inscription on the historical background of the village in the Ayutthaya period were erected by the Thai-Japanese Association, with a building exhibiting the relations between the Kingdom of Ayutthaya and foreign countries. Open during 08.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. Admission is 50 Baht.

To get there : turn left at the Chedi Wat Sam Pluem Roundabout for approximately 2.5 kilometres via Wat Yai Chai Mongkhon towards Amphoe Bang Pa-in. For more information, please call Tel. 0 2251 5852

Wat Borom Phuttharam *(วัดบรมพุทธาราม)* Situated inside Rajabhat University Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, the north-facing temple was built some time during 1688–1703 during the reign of King Phetracha on his former residence area near the main gate of the southern city



Japanese Village



Chao Sam Phraya National Museum

wall. Its location and area plan was confined to be in the north-south direction by ancient communication routes; namely, Khlong Cha Krai Noi in the east and a royal pathway known as Thanon Maha Ratthaya or Thanon Pa Tong in the west. Unlike other temples, the king had all buildings roofed with yellow glazed tiles and the temple became known as "Wat Krabueang Khlueap" or the "glazed tile temple". The construction took 2 years and the temple underwent a major renovation in the reign of King Borommakot, who had 3 pairs of door panels decorated with fine mother-of-pearl inlays. One pair of them is currently at Ho Phra Monthian Tham inside the Temple of the Emerald Buddha, the second is at Wat Benchamabophit (The Marble Temple), and the third was turned into cabinets and is now exhibited at the Bangkok National Museum.

Chao Sam Phraya National Museum

(พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ เจ้าสามพระยา) Located at Tambon Pratu Chai, on Rotchana Road opposite Rajabhat University Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. The construction of this museum was funded by the proceeds from the sale of votive tablets discovered in the underground crypts of the principal Prang tower of Wat Ratchaburana. Since the temple was built by King Borommarachathirat II (Chao Sam Phraya), the museum was named after him. The opening ceremony of this museum was held in 1961 and was presided by Their Majesties the King and the Queen. It was the first museum in the country to present a new form of exhibition, displaying not too many objects in an intersting presentation.

There are 3 exhibition buildings as follows:

Building I Downstairs exhibits artefacts unearthed from the archaeological excavations as well as restoration of ancient monuments in the province during 1956-1957, including Buddha images of the Dvaravati, Lop Buri and Ayutthaya periods. The ones put on exhibition include an alabaster Buddha image seated in the European style of the Dvaravati period once enshrined in a niche of an old stupa at Wat Phra Men in Nakhon Pathom province. The images was originally broken in fragments which were taken to different places but eventually retrieved and reconstructed by the Fine Arts Department. This is a priceless Buddha image, as there are only 6 of its kind in the world; 5 in Thailand and 1 in Indonesia. In Thailand, 2 of them are now at Wat Phra Pathom Chedi in Nakhon Pathom, 1 at the Bangkok National Museum in Bangkok, 1 at the Chao Sam Phraya National Museum and 1 at Wat Na Phra Men in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. There is also an immense bronze head from a Buddha image of the U Thong period discovered at Wat Thammikarat. This head of the Buddha image indicates how old the temple is as well as how fine the ancient craftsmanship is in casting huge objects. Intricate wood carvings of the Ayutthaya school are exhibited here, as well. Upstairs Two rooms are allocated for golden items. Room I exhibits golden miniature regalia and ornaments discovered in the crypts of the principal Prang tower of Wat Ratchaburana in 1957, with a highlight being the golden sword known as Phra Saeng Khan Chai Si. The blade of the iron sword has 2 cutting edges cased in a golden sheath decorated with traditional Thai designs inlaid with precious gemstones, and a handle made from quartz crystal. Room II houses an exhibition of golden offerings discovered in situ in the crypt of the principal Prang tower of Wat Mahathat where a golden reliquary containing the Lord Buddha's relic was enshrined. The balcony exhibits votive tablets and plaques made of terra-cotta and pewter (an alloy of tin and lead; lined with copper) of the Sukhothai, Lop Buri and Ayutthaya periods, discovered in the crypts of the Prang towers of Wat Ratchaburana, Wat Mahathat and Wat Phra Ram.

Building II exhibits artefacts and objets d'art of different periods from the 6^{th}-19^{th} century; namely, Dvaravati, Sri Vijaya, Lop Buri, Chiang Saen, Sukhothai, U Thong, Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin for comparative study purposes. Important items include Buddha images in various gestures, Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, Ganesha, etc.

Building III is a complex of traditional Thai houses of Central Thailand built in the middle of a moat exhibiting household equipment and utensils in the ancient daily life of the Thai people such as pottery, coconut graters and various basketworks. These folk items reflect the glorious past of the Ayutthaya Kingdom.

The museum is open on daily during 09.00 a.m.–04.00 p.m. Admission is 150 Baht. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 3524 1587, 0 3524 4570.

To get there : from Bangkok, enter the city of Ayutthaya, cross the King Naresuan the Great Bridge and go straight ahead for 2 junctions, the museum will be on the right.

Khun Phaen House *(คุ้มขุนแผน)* Khun Phaen's Thai - style house conforms to descriptions in a popular Thai literary work. Khun Phaen's house is near Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit.



Wihan Phramongkhon Bophit

Wihan Phramongkhon Bophit *(วิหารพระมงคลบพิตร)* Phra Mongkhon Bophit, a large bronze cast Buddha image, was originally enshrined outside the Grand Palace to the east. King Songtham commanded it to be transferred to the west, where it is currently enshrined and covered with a Mondop. Later in the reign of Phra Chao Suea, the top of the Mondop was burnt down by a fire due to a thunderbolt. Then, the King commanded a new building be built in the form of a big sanctuary (Maha Wihan) to cover the image in lieu of the former Mondop. During the second fall of Ayutthaya, the building and the image were badly destroyed by fire, the one currently seen was renovated but does not have as beautiful craftsmanship as the previous ones. The open area east of the Sanctuary (Wihan) was formerly Sanam Luang, where the royal cremation ceremony took place (This practice is now held at Sanam Luang, the Phramen Ground of Bangkok).

Wat Phra Si Sanphet *(วัดพระศรีสรรเพชญ์)* This important and most outstanding monastery is located in the Grand Palace compound like Wat Phra Si Rattanasatsadaram (Wat Phra Kaeo) of Bangkok. Used as a residential palace, it became a monastery in the reign of King Ramathibodi I. When King Borom Trai Lokanat commanded new living quarters built, this residential palace was given to be a temple area, thus originating Wat Phra Si Sanphet : The royal chapel does not haveany monks and novice inhabitants. It is open everyday from 8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. For more details, please contact Tel. 0 3524 2284, 0 3524 2286. Admission fee is 50 Baht.

Grand Palace *(พระราชวังหลวง)* Currently called "Ancient Palace". The residential palace of every king was located close to the city wall of Ayutthaya. A road passes by from Chantharakasem Palace, which is two kilometres away to the

north. Important buildings inside the Grand Palace compound are :

Wihan Somdet Hall (พระที่นั่งวิหารสมเด็จ) The top of this hall has been decorated in a unique style of architecture called Prang. It has longer space in front and rear gabled rooms, and shorter space in the side gabled rooms. It was surrounded with a three-sided cloister and utilized for various royal ceremonies such as coronations. This was the first building over constructed in Ayutthaya to affeixed with gold leaf.

Sanphet Prasat Hall (พระที่นั่งสรรเพชญ์ปราสาท) This is the middle building construted in the same design as Wihan Somdet Hall. Kings used it to welcome foreign envoys and visitors.



Wat Phra Si Sanphet

Suriyat Amarin Hall (พระที่นั่งสุริยาสน์อมรินทร์) A four-gabled roof building constructed of sandstone and brick ; it is close to the riverside city wall. It was used as a place to witness the royal barge processions.

Chakkrawat Phaichayon Hall (พระที่นั่งจักรวรรดิ์ไพชยนต์) With a three-gabled roof, it is on the inner eastern city wall in front of the Grand Palace. It was used to view processions and military practice.

Trimuk Hall (พระที่นั่งตรีมุข) This is located behind the Sanphet Prasat Hall. It is believed to have been the residential area of the consort members and is also the royal relaxing place in the garden.

Banyong Rattanat Hall (พระที่นั่งบรรยงค์รัตนาสน์) Formerly known by the name of "Phra Thinang Thaisa", it is located in the back compound of the Grand Palace on an Island in a pond. It has a four-gabled roof architecture.
Remains of the throne halls that are left to be seen at present were constructed in the reign of King Borom Trai Lokanat and used to serve as royal residences for all later kings. Open daily during 06.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. Admission is 50 Baht each. A package ticket is also available at 200 Baht each, covering admission to temples and museums within the province and valid for 30 days, including Wat Phra Si Sanphet and the Ancient Palace Complex, Wat Mahathat, Wat Ratchaburana, Wat Phra Ram, Wat Chai Watthanaram, Wat Mahe-yong,. For more details, please call Tel. 0 3524 2286

Wat Phraram *(วัดพระราม)* This monastery was situated outside the grand palace compound to the east. King Ramesuan commanded it built

on ground, where the royal cremation ceremony for his father, King U-Thong, took place. A big lagoon is in front of this monastery. Its original name was "Nong Sano", it was changed to be "Bueng Phraram" or currently Phraram Public Park. It is open everyday from 08.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. Admission fee is 50 Baht.

King U-Thong Monument *(พระบรมราชานุสาวรีย์พระเจ้าอู่ทอง)* Erected between Bueng Phra Ram and Wat Phra Si Sanphet. The life-size and a half statue cast from bronze and fumigated with green chemical is standing with a sword in his right hand. He is clad, crowned and bejeweled in a royal costume of the early Ayutthaya period. The monument was opened by His Majesty King Bhumibol on 24 June, 1970.

Wat Mahathat *(วัดมหาธาตุ)* Located in front of the Grand Palace to the east near Pa Than Bridge (สะพานป่าถ่าน), it was constructed in the reign of King Borom Rachathirat I. It houses the holy relics of Lord Buddha. Wat Mahathat is open everyday from 08.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. Admission fee is 50 Baht.

Wat Ratchaburana *(วัดราชบูรณะ)* This monastery was located near Pa Than Bridge opposite Wat Mahathat. King Borom Rachathirat II (Chao Sam Phraya) commanded two pagodas built on the ground where Chao Ai and Chao Yi engaged in single hand combat on elephant's back, and both were killed. Later, he established a Wihan combined with the pagodas and upgraded it to be monastery. It is open everyday from 08.00 a.m.- 06.00 p.m. Admission fee is 50 Baht



Wat Phraram

Chantharakasem National Museum or Chantharakasem Palace or Front Palace *(พระราชวังจันทรเกษม หรือวังหน้า)* On the bank of Pasak River, this palace was built during the reign of King Maha Thammaraja, the 17th Ayutthaya monarch, for his son's residence (King Naresuan). Like other ruins, the palace was destroyed by the Burmese and left unrepaired for a long time. King Mongkut of the present Chakri dynasty ordered reconstruction of this palace for use as a residence during his occasional visits to Ayutthaya. Some of the more interesting sites are :

Palace Wall and Gate (กำแพงและประตูวัง)
They were newly constructed by the command of King Rama IV. The original foundation of the palace wall has since been found through

excavation, thus revealing that the original area was much more spacious than what is currently seen.

Phlapphla Chatulamuk (พลับพลาจัตุรมุข)
This wooden four-gabled roof pavilion is near the east gate of the palace. Originally, a residential place of King Mongkut during his visit to Ayutthaya, it later became the "Chantharakasem National Museum," under the responsibility of the Fine Arts Department. It is open everyday except Mondays, Tuesdays and national holidays from 09.00 a.m.-04.00 p.m. Admission is 100 Baht.

Phiman Rattaya Hall (พระที่นั่งพิมานรัตยา)
A group of buildings located amidst the compound of the palace, which once served as government offices and the Provincial Administrative Building for several years.

Phisai Sanyalak Hall (พระที่นั่งพิสัยศัลยลักษณ์)
This is a four-storey tower located close to the western side of the Palace. It was originally constructed during the reign of King Narai the Great, but was destroyed during the 2^{nd} fall of Ayutthaya. It was reconstructed according to the original foundation in the fourth reign of the present dynasty. King Rama IV used the tower to observe the stars.

The palace is now used as a national museum. It has been decorated for demonstration of antiques such as Chinaware, ancient weapons, King Rama IV's personal things for daily life, Buddha images, sculptures and votive tablets of different times. The museum is open everyday cxcept Mondays, Tuesdays, and national holidays from 09.00 a.m.-04.00 p.m. For more information Tel. 0 3525 1586, 0 3525 2795. Admission fee is 100 Baht.

Wat Senasanaram *(วัดเสนาสนาราม)* This ancient monastery named "Wat Suea" is behind Chantharakasem National Museum or Chantharakasem Palace. The main attractions are two Buddha images : Phra Samphuttha Muni, the principal image enshrined in the Ubosot, and Phra In Plaeng enshrined in the Wihan; both were transferred from Vientiane.

Wat Suwan Dararam Ratchaworawihan *(วัดสุวรรณดารารามราชวรวิหาร)* The temple is located inside the city wall to the southeast of the town island near Pom Phet. It was formerly known as "Wat Thong" and was constructed by King Rama I's father since the Ayutthaya period. When King Rama I was crowned as the first king of the Rattanakosin period, he had the temple re-established and renamed it "Wat Suwan Dararam" to suggest his parents' names.

The temple's Phra Ubosot-Ordination Hall-is of the late Ayutthaya style, being situated on a boat-like concave foundation. Its gable depicts the God Vishnu on his mount Garuda. Inside, there are murals of angels on the upper parts and scenes from the Jataka stories on the lower parts of the side walls. The front wall to which the principal Buddha image is facing depicts the scene of the Buddha Subduing Mara from the life of the Lord Buddha, with the Mother Earth Goddess in the centre. Unlike the Phra Ubosot, Phra Wihan-Lecture Hall-does not have a concave foundation and has pillars with a cap of elongated lotus petals. It was built in the reign of King Rama II. Inside, there are fine murals depicting the story of King Naresuan the Great painted in the reign of King Rama VII, which are the prototype of Don Chedi Monument in Suphan Buri.



Wat Suwan Dararam Ratchaworawihan

Thaen Phra Si Maha Pho A platform with lotus petals decoration supporting the sacred Bodhi tree, the shoot of which was brought from India by King Rama IV. There is a brick belfry of a western style nearby. The 2-tiered square structure with a pointed arch door downstairs and a bell tower upstairs is believed to have been built in the reign of King Rama IV during the major renovation.

To get there : use the same route as Chanthara Kasem National Museum, turn right at the T-junction for another 1 kilometre.

City Wall and Fortresses *(ป้อมปราการรอบกรุง)*
The city wall originally built by King U Thong was merely a moat-and-mound enclosure with a wall of wooden poles on top. A brick one was built later in the reign of King Maha Chakraphat. According to a Royal Chronicle, a number of fortresses were constructed such as Pom Maha Chai, Pom Sat Kop, Pom Phet, Pom Ho Ratchakhrue and Pom Champa Phon. Large fortresses were built on the meeting points of rivers. Pom Phet on the meeting point of the Chao Phraya and Pa Sak Rivers is now a public park while Pom Mahachai at the corner of Chanthara Kasem Palace near Hua Ro Market was dismantled in the reign of King Rama I who had the bricks taken to be used in the construction of a new capital in Bangkok.

Somdet Phra Si Nakharin Park *(สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์)* Located on U-Thong Road in the Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park area, to the southwest of Ko Mueang, the Park covers a vast stretch of land with plants in Thai literature, a Thai pavilion and remains of ancient monuments. Part of the area is being developed into a herb garden. The Park also houses a monument of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.

To get there : from Bangkok, upon crossing Naresuan Bridge to enter the city of Ayutthaya, turn left at the T-junction near Rajabhat University Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthya, turn right via the provincial hospital and the Park will be on the right.

Wang Lang or the Rear Palace *(พระราชวังหลัง)*
This palace is located close to the western city wall of Ayutthaya (in the vicinity of the present location of the distillery plant of the Excise Department). It was originally the royal garden where the king made a visit from time to time. There was only one residential building in the entire area. King Maha Thammaracha commanded more buildings to be built in


Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai

the area to mark it a palace which would be the residence of King Ekathosarot. Later on, this rear palace was only the residence of royal family members, so now no one can see the important items.

Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai *(เจดีย์พระศรีสุริโยทัย)* the memorial for the first heroine in Thai history, is located in Ko Mueang to the west. Among various places of interest within the Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park, this ancient place is of much importance as a proof of honour that ancient Thai society gave to Thai women.

Phra Si Suriyothai was the royal consort of Phra Mahachakkraphat. In 1548, only 7 months after being crowned as king, he was challenged by a Burmese attack under the supervision of Phrachao Tabeng Chaweti and his warlord, Burengnong. The Burmese army intruded into the kingdom through the Three Pagoda Pass in Kanchanaburi and came to set up military camps aroundthe royal compound. During the fighting on elephant back, Phra Mahachakkaraphat faced danger. Phra Si Suriyothai, clad in a warrior's suit, interrupted the fighting with the intention to provide assistance for her husband. She rode her elephant in the way of Phrachao Prae, a Burmesecommander, and was cut to death by his sword. After the end of the war, Phra Mahachakkraphat arranged a funeral and established the cremation site to be a temple named "Wat Sopsawan".

In the reign of King Rama V, there was a quest for the historical sites as mentioned in the Royal Chronical. The exact location of Wat Sopsawan was identified with a large indented stupa which was renamed by King Rama VI as Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai.

In 1990, the government assigned the Fine Arts Department and the National Security Command to restore the chedi, which had deteriorated over time. Fortunately, on 20 May 1990, some antique objects were found such as a white rock crystal Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, a chedi replica, and a golden reliquary. These ancient objects were brought to be under the care of the Chao Sam Phraya National Museum.

Si Suriyothai Park *(สวนศรีสุริโยทัย)* is located within the area of the Ayutthaya liquor plant adjacent to Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai. There is a common building, a Somdet Phra Si Suriyothai pavilion,a mound with marble Semas (boundary stones of a temple) aged over 400 years

where the fragmented parts of Buddha images taken from Wat Phutthaisawan were buried, etc. The Liquor Distillery Organisation, who sponsored the construction of the park, wished to devoted all good deeds in transforming the former inner part of the royal compound to all of the late kings who used to live here before. King Rama IX graciously named the park "Suan Si Suriyothai" on 25 May, 1989. Then, the park was conferred to Her Majesty Queen Sirikit on the eve of Her 60th birthday anniversary.The park opens daily for the public from 09.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m.

Wat Lokkayasutha *(วัดโลกยสุธา)* This monastery is over a Kilometre behind the Grand Palace adjacent to Wat Worachettharam. Accessible by the road behind the Ancient Palace, passing Wat Worapho and Wat Worachettharam. It has a large reclining Buddha, made of brick and covered with plaster, approximately 42 metres long. Many large hexagonal pillar ruins near the image are believed to be the ruins of the Ubosot.

Wat Kasattrathirat Worawihan *(วัดกษัตราธิราชวรวิหาร)* is the monastery located outside Ko Mueang, opposite Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai, on the bank of the Chao Phraya River. Its former name was Kasattra or Kasattraram. It is an ancient temple of the Ayutthaya period with a main Prang (stupa) as its centre.

Wat Chaiwatthanaram *(วัดไชยวัฒนาราม)* Another monastery that is located on the bank of Chao Phraya River, on the west of the city island. King Prasat Thong commanded it built. The great beauty has been reflected from the main stupa and its satellite stupas along the gallery, an architecture influenced



Wihan Wat Chaiwatthanaram

by Khmer. Travelling can be made by river form Chantharakasem National Museum. A long-tailed boat service is available at 300-400 baht for a round trip, consuming about one hour.

Wat Phutthaisawan *(วัดพุทไธสวรรย์)* is the monastery situated on the river bank opposite Ko Mueang to the south. Travel by car along the route Ayutthaya-Sena to the west of Ko Mueang. After passing the bridge in front of Wat Kasattrathirat, turn left to Wat Chaiwatthanaram. Follow the direction signs, you will find a left turn to Wat Phutthaisawan. This monastery was built in the area where King U-Thong moved to establish his city. The area was first known as Wiang Lek, named after the royal palace of King U-Thong. The most interesting part of Wat Phutthaisawan is the great principal Buddha image ; its style is of the early Ayutthaya Period.

Wat Phukhao Thong *(วัดภูเขาทอง)* Located two kilometres northwest of the Grand Palace, this monastery was constructed in the year 1387 during the reign of King Ramesuan.

Somdet Phra Suriyothai Monument *(พระราชานุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระศรีสุริโยทัย-ทุ่งมะขามหย่อง)* Located on a plain known as Thung Makham Yong on the east bank of the Chao Phraya River at Tambon Ban Mai, approximately 3-4 kilometres to the northeast of the city island of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. There is a life-size and a half bronze statue of Queen Suriyothai on the neck of her war elephant as well as another 49 associated sculptures, models of historical events, a huge reservoir and a public park. This plain was once a battlefield for several Thai–Burmese wars in the past. One of the heroic deeds that took place here was Queen Suriyothai's fight to save her husband, King Maha Chakraphat. She was killed on her elephant's neck by the King of Burma. As a historical battlefield of such great significance, a monument of Somdet Phra Suriyothai was constructed under Her Majesty Queen Sirikit's suggestion. Funding was provided jointly by the government and Thai people. The monument was constructed in honour of Her Majesty the Queen to mark her sixtieth birthday anniversary in 1992.

Elephant Kraal Pavilion *(พระที่นั่งเพนียด)* The pavilion, utilized as the royal seat to witness the elephant round up, is located in Tambon Suan Phrik, 4 kilometres from the city along Highway No. 309. The outlook is a big cage surrounded with logs having, from the front centre, fencing lines of 45 degrees spread out to both sides far away into the jungle area. Around the kraal itself, is an earthen wall with bricks to the height of the pillars'top. Behind the kraal and opposite the front fencing line is the pavilion housing the royal seat. The Kraal currently seen was renovated in the year 1988 by the government.

Ayutthaya's Floating Market *(ตลาดน้ำอโยธยา)* Located at Mu 7, Rojana Road, Tambon Phai Ling. Ayothaya Floating Market has over 200 shops offering goods and food where divided area into 16 zones due to districts in Ayutthaya following : Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Tha Ruea, Nakhon Luang, Bang sai, Bang Ban, Bang Pa-in, Bang Pahan, Phak hai, Phachi, Lat Bua Luang, Sena, Wang noi, Bangsai, Uthai, Maha Rat, Ban Phreak. There is also has the tourism activities such as : a boat trip around the premises at 20 baht per person,

a 20-minute elephant ride around ancient Wat Mahaeyong at 100 baht per person and enjoy the village's elephant shows, Theatrical history : the show has 3 times on Monday - Friday and 4 times on Saturday–Sunday, Open everyday during10.00 a.m.-09.00 p.m. For more information Tel. 0 3588 1733-4.

Wat Na Phramen *(วัดหน้าพระเมรุ)* The former name of this monastery was Wat Phra Merurachikaram. Located on the bank of Khlong Sabua opposite the Grand Palace, the date of construction is unknown. The Ubosot design is of very old typical Thai style. The most interesting objects are the principal Buddha image, fully decorated in regal attire, and another ancient buddha image made of black stone in the small Wihan. It is open everyday from 08.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. Admission fee is 20 Baht.

Wat Kudidao *(วัดกุฎีดาว)* Located in front of the railway station to the east, this old monastery has beautiful work with better craftsmanship than many other temples, but it has deteriorated to a high degree.

Wat Samanakottharam *(วัดสมณโกฏฐาราม)* Located near Wat Kudidao, it was renovated by Chao Phraya Kosa (Lek) and Chao Phraya Kosa (Pan) during the reign of King Narai the Great. The main attraction is a large Prang having an unusual outlook different from the others. It is believed to imitate the design of Chedi Chet Yot of Chiang Mai.

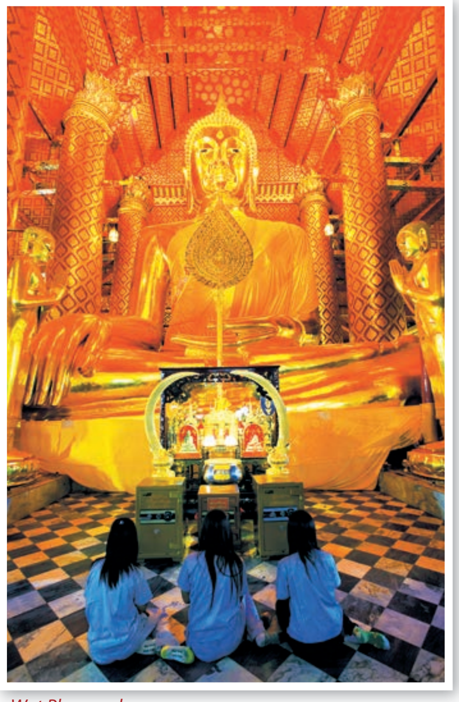
Wat Yai Chaimongkhon or Wat Chao Phraya Thai *(วัดใหญ่ชัยมงคล หรือวัดเจ้าพระยาไท)* This monastery constructed in the reign of King U-Thong is located outside the city to the



Wat Na Phramen

southeast in the same direction as the railway station ; one can see its large pagoda from far away. King Naresuan the Great commanded that the pagoda be built to celebrate the victory of his single-handed combat on the elephant back. He also intended a huge construction to match the large pagoda of Wat Phukhao Thong, and named it "Phra Chedi Chaiyamongkhon". It is open everyday from 08.00 a.m. - 06.00 p.m. Admission fee is 20 Baht.

Wat Phananchoeng *(วัดพนัญเชิงวรวิหาร)* This monastery located south of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya has no record as to its date of construction or the person causing its construction. It existed before Ayutthaya was founded as the capital. The principal image



Wat Phananchoeng

in the Wihan called "Phrachao Phananchoeng" was built in A.D. 1325 ; it is made of stucco in the attitude of subduing evil; considered beautiful, it is most revered by the inhabitants of Ayutthaya. It is open everyday from 08.30 a.m.-05.00 p.m. Admission fee is 20 Baht.

Mu Ban Protuket *(หมู่บ้านโปรตุเกส)* is the Portuguese village located in Tambon Samphao Lom, on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River and to the south of the city. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who travelled to trade with the Ayutthaya Kingdom. In 1511, Al Fonco de Al Buquerq, the Portuguese governor to Asia, dispatched a diplomatic troupe led by Ambassador Mr.Du Arte Fernandes to Ayutthaya during the reign of King Ramathibodi II. After that, some Portuguese came to the kingdom for different purposes : trade, military volunteers in the Ayutthaya army, oron a religious mission. They built a church as the centre of their community and to serve religious purposes. Presently, some traces of former construction have been found at the village site. At the ancient remains of San Petro, a Dominican church, some antique objects were excavated together with human skeletons such as tobacco pipes, coins, and accessories for a religious ceremony.

Wat Tum *(วัดตูม)* Located in Tambon Wat Tum on the bank of Khlong Wat Tum on the Ayutthaya–Ang Thong Road, 6-7 kilometres from Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. There is no evidence as to when it was constructed and by whom.
It is believed to have existed since the Ayothaya period before the establishment of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya and must have once been abandoned after the fall of the Kingdom in 1767, before being renovated in the reign of King Rama I and has resumed a status as a monastic templeever since. Wat Tum has also served as a temple for a war strategy ceremony for at least 1,000 years presumably since the foundation of Ayutthaya. The temple houses a special Buddha image of which the top part above the forehead can be lifted and the head finial known as Ketumala can be removed. There is a hollow inside the head deep down nearly to the throat containing drops of seeping drinkable clean water that never runs dry. It is a bronze crowned and bejeweled image of the Buddha seated in the gesture of subduing Mara, measuring 87 centimeters in width and 150 centimetres

in height. Originally named "Luangpho Thongsuksamrit", the image is currently called "Luangpho Suk" and is of an unknown origin. The head of the image will be opened on the first day of each month.

Wat Thammikarat *(วัดธรรมิการาช)* A temple in the Mahanikaya Sect, Wat Thammikarat was formerly known as Wat Mukkharat. When King Sainamphueng had Wat Phananchoeng constructedbefore the establishment of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya, King Thammikarat -his son, had this templeconstructed in an old town called Sangkhaburi. The temple had successively been restored by later kings. In the reign of King Songtham (1610 A.D.), the temple was renovated and a Wihan Luang constructed for sermon hearing. The Wihan Luang once enshrined an enormous bronze head of theBuddha of the U Thong period, now exhibited at the Chao Sam Phraya National Museum. The templealso houses a Reclining Buddha hall called Wihan Phra Phutthasaiyat built by his queen consort following her wish made for her daughter's recovery from an ailment. The Wihan is located to the north of Phra Chedi with a base of 52 surrounding Singha or lions, and houses a north-facing reclining Buddha image measuring 12 metres in length, with both feet gilded and inlaid with glass mosaic.

Thai Boat Museum *(พิพิธภัณฑ์เรือไทย)* A private boat museum located opposite to Wat Mahathat, Bang Ian Road, within the same area as the residence of Master Phaithun Khaomala, who has had an affectionate bond with boats and water since his childhood and wishes to preserve this field of folk wisdom for younger generations. The museum building is a large Thai-style teak house with accordion folding partitions, exhibiting models and miniatures of various boats as well as royal barges built with the same techniques as the original ones. Hundreds of them ranging from large ocean liners to small rowing boats are on display, as well as various types of traditional Thai boats that are now rare to be seen on the waterway. Open daily during 08.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. For more information, Tel. 0 3524 1195

Amphoe Bang Sai

Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre *(ศูนย์ศิลปาชีพบางไทร)* Located on the left bank of the Chao Phraya River in Tambon Bueng Yai, Amphoe Bang Sai. Farmers from Ayutthaya



Wat Thammikarat



Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre

as well as from other provinces undergo training in folk arts and crafts here. At this centre, you will have a glimpes of how farmers in the four regions live and work; how their products of arts and crafts are produced. The centre is under the Promotion of Supple mentary Occupations and Related Techniques (SUPPORT) which was established under Royal Patronage on the 21st July, 1976. Products and activities which can be seen here are Fern Vien Basketry, Weaving Basketry, Artificial Flowers, Hand-Woven Silk and Cotton, Silk Dyeing, Wood Carving, Miniature Hand-Modelled Thai Dolls, Furniture Making, Cloth-Made Products, etc. All the products are sold at the Centre and in every branch of Chitralada Store. The Centre covers a total area of approximately 16 Square Kilometres and houses several places of interest including:

Sala Phra Ming Khwan (ศาลาพระมิ่งขวัญ) is a 4-storey applied Thai building with 4 porches, towering in the heart of the Bang Sai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre. The first floor houses arts and crafts demonstration and shops displaying as well as selling products from the Centre and other arts and crafts centres throughout the country. The second and third floors exhibit the Centre's masterpieces of the arts and crafts products, and the fourth floor accommodates meetings and seminars. Open daily during 09.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. on weekdays and 09.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. on holidays. Admission is free.

Arts and Crafts Village (หมู่บ้านศิลปาชีพ) The establishment of this village was supported by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) in order to showcase different aspects of architecture of the Thai houses in various regions of the country as well as their ways of living and culture. Lifestyle and handicraft demonstrations are provided daily between 08.30 a.m.–05.00 p.m. on weekdays and 09.00 a.m.–07.00 p.m.

on weekends. Thai classical dances and folk entertainment of the 4 regions are performed during 04.30 p.m.–05.30 p.m. on weekends and national holidays.
The village also offers a traditional Thai wedding ceremony of the Central Region which is to include a religious rite, a procession of the groom's presents for the bride or Khan Mak, a lustralwater pouring ceremony, venue decorations, music as well as food and beverage for guests and relatives. For more details, contact the Arts and Crafts Village at Tel. 0 3536 6666-7, 08 9132 0303 (Khun Atchara).

Arts and Crafts Training Buildings (อาคารฝึกอบรมศิลปาชีพ) They are situated in the heart of the Centre and comprise various divisions of arts and crafts. The Centre currently provides 29 divisions of arts and crafts training for farmers from all regions of the country to be their supplementary occupations out of the farming season. Visitors can have a look at all stages of the elaborate arts and crafts production. Open daily between 09.00 a.m. -04.00 p.m. during training periods.

One Thousand-armed Kwan Yin Bodhisattva (พระโพธิสัตว์กวนอิมพันพระหัตถ์) The 6-meter high image of the one thousand-armed Kwan Yin Bodhisattva was carved out of yellow sandalwood and presented to His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the auspicious occasion of his 6th cycle birthday anniversary by Mr. Tu Zhia on behalf of the Chinese people. His Majesty had the image enshrined in a temporary shrine at the elephant pavilion -Sala Rong Chang-within the Centre for the public to pay respect daily during 09.00 a.m.–05.00 p.m.

Phra Tamnak (พระตำหนัก) is a royal residence for Their Majesties the King and the Queen and their royal children built into a traditional Thai house of Central Thailand with an open basement, using construction materials available locally and surrounded by a beautiful garden and miniature waterfall.

Wang Pla (วังปลา) is an aquarium displaying freshwater fish constructed and administered by the Department of Fisheries. The main building contains two large aquariums; one is of a bean shape with a capacity of 1,400 tons, the other of a round shape with a capacity of 600 tons, both accommodating various species of freshwater fish native to Thailand. Open during 10.00 a.m.-04.00 p.m. and closed on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Suan Nok (สวนนก) is a bird park operated by the Wildlife Fund Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the Queen. There are two large aviaries providing nests for more than 30 species of rare birds within natural-like environments including an artificial stream and waterfall as well as forest. There is a suspension bridge for visitors to have a look and take photos of the birds from on top of the aviaries. Other wild animals are also to be seen nearby. Open daily during 09.00 a.m.-07.00 p.m. Admission is 20 Baht for adults and 10 Baht for children.
Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre is open during 08.30 a.m.–05.00 p.m. on weekdays and 08.30 a.m.–06.00 p.m. on weekends and national holidays. Admission is 100 Baht for adults and 50 Baht for children. Visit the Arts and Crafts Village, "Wang Pla"-Thailand's largest freshwater fish aquarium, arts and crafts training buildings, "Sala Phra Ming

Khwan" -a modern Thai building where the Centre's products are on sale, pay respect to the one thousand-armed Kwan Yin Bodhisattva at the elephant pavilion and take a mini-train free of charge around the Centre. For more information, Tel. 0 3536 6252-4 or www.bangsaiarts.com.

How to Get to Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre

By Car :

1. Route 1 Highway No. 9 (Western Ring Road), from Highway No. 345 intersection (Amphoe Bang Bua Thong), which is also accessible from Suphan Buri-Taling Chan, or Pathum Thani via Sam Khok elevated intersection-across the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bo Sa Intersection-straight on to the Centre.

2. Route 2 Highway No. 306 (Tiwanon Road) from Pak Kret Intersection-Suan Somdet Intersection-Pak Khlong Rangsit Intersection-Bang Phun Intersection-turn right into Highway No. 347 (Pathum Thani-Bang Pahan) at Pathum Thani Technological College Intersection via Chiang Rak Noi Intersection-turn left at Chiang Rak Noi elevated intersection and straight pass Bo Sa Intersection-U turn under the bridge across the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bo Sa Intersection- straight on to the Centre.

3. Route 3 Pak Kret-Bang Pa-in Expressway-out of the expressway and straight pass Bo SaIntersection-U turn under the bridge across the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bo Sa Intersection-straight on to the Centre.

4. Route 4 Highway No. 1 (Phahon Yothin Road) from Rangsit, or the North or Northeast-via Bang Pa-in elevated intersection into Highway No. 9 (Western Ring Road)-straight pass Chiang Rak Noi elevated intersection-pass Bo Sa Intersection-U turn under the bridge across the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bo Sa Intersection-straight on to the Centre.

5. Route 5 Asia Highway from Bang Pahan -Ayutthaya along Highway No. 347 (Pathum Thani-Bang Pahan)-across the Chao Phraya River-turn right at Chiang Rak Noi elevated intersection–straight pass Bo Sa Intersection -U turn under the bridge across the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bo Sa Intersection-straight on to the Centre.

6. Route 6 Highway No. 3309 (Bang Pa-in –Chiang Rak Noi), from Asia Highway, or Ayutthaya, via Bang Pa-in Paper Manufacture-under the bridge of the Chao Phraya River-turn left at Bang Sai Pier-straight on to the Centre.

By Train : Take a train running from Hua Lamphong (Bangkok Railway Station) to Bang Pa-in Railway Station daily every hour starting from 05.30 a.m.-10.00 p.m. Then, connect a Song Thaeo or mini-bus to Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre. Bangkok Railway Station, Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4334 www.railway.co.th.

By Bus : Take a Public Bus no. 838 (Rangsit-Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre) leaving from Bangkok from the Future Park Rangsit Bus Stop on Phahonyothin Road to Bang Sai starting 06.00 a.m.-09.00 p.m.

By Boat : Cruise to Ayutthaya, as mentioned on How To Get There.

The Support Arts and Crafts International Centre of Thailand *(ศูนย์ส่งเสริมศิลปาชีพระหว่างประเทศ (องค์การมหาชน))* is located on the left bank of the Chao Phraya River, at Chang Yai sub-distract. There are two mains building at the centre, namely Phra Ming Monkhon Pavillion and the Marketing Place Building.

Phra Ming Monkhon Pavillion (ศาลาพระมิ่งมงคล)

This is a large three-story building with the area of 34,340 square metres used for product



Arts and Crafts Training Buildings

display and exhibitions of handicrafts for export. The first floor area is divided into 4 sections. Section 1 is the area for displaying products for living, dressing, giving and dining. Section 2 is the exhibition area for products from the Bang Sai Arts and Crafts centre. In addition, there are shops selling arts and crafts items made by trainees from both the Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Training Centre and from other support arts and crafts centres. Section 3 is the area for shops selling Thai handicrafts comprising OTOP products and items from various regions of Thailand. Section 4, this area is allocated for demonstration of exceptional and rare pieces of Thai handicrafts. The second and third floor are the auditorium and the meeting rooms for trade negotiations to promote the expansion of arts and crafts products in international markets. Facilities to accommodate e-commerce are also provided

Market Place (อาคารตลาด) This building is built to facilitate sales of handicrafts and OTOP products from the 77 provinces of the country. It is open everyday (Monday-Friday from 10.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m., Saturday-Sunday and national holidays from 09.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m.) For more information Tel. 0 3536 7054-9, Fax. 0 3536 7051 or wwwsacict.net

Amphoe Bang Pa-in

Bang Pa-In Palace (พระราชวังบางปะอิน)

This palace is located in Tambon Bang Len, Amphoe Bang Pa-in, 18 kilometres south of Ayutthaya. It lies 58 kilometres north of Bangkok by rail, 61 kilometres by road. To access to Bang Pa-in from Ayutthaya, one can go by Phahonyothin Road and make a right turn at Km.35 for another distance of 7 kilometres to Bang Pa-In Palace.

Originally, Bang Pa-In was a riverine island. When King Prasat Thong became the Ayutthaya king (1630-1655), he had the Chumphon Nikayaram Temple built on his family estate. Later, he had a palace built on a lake in the middle of the island where he could periodically reside.

The palace, surrounded by a lake 400 metres long and 40 metres wide, and the Chumphon Nikayaram Temple, are all that remain of King Prasat Thong's construction work at Bang Pa-In. Bang Pa-In was used as a country residence by every Ayutthaya monarch after King Prasat Thong. But when the new capital was established in Bangkok, Bang Pa-In ceased

to be used and was left unoccupied for 80 years. It was only during King Mongkut's reign (1851-1868) that Bang Pa-In was again visited by kings. King Mongkut stayed there and had a house built in the old palace compound.
His son, King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910) liked the place, stayed there every year and constructed the royal palace as it is now seen today. Important buildings inside the palace compound are :

Ho Hemmonthian Thewarat (หอเหมมณเฑียรเทวราช) is the stone Prang under a banyan tree near the pond within the outer part of the royal compound, where an image of a deity is housed. King Rama V ordered its construction in 1879 to replace an old shrine built by villagers as an offering to King Prasatthong of the Ayutthaya period.



Aisawanthipphaya-At Pavilion

Aisawanthipphaya-At Pavilion (พระที่นั่งไอศวรรย์ทิพยอาสน์) A Thai design pavilion in the middle of the pond was built in the reign of King Rama V. Originally built of wood throughout, King Rama VI commanded to change the floor and pillars to be reinforced concrete.

Warophatphiman Hall (พระที่นั่งวโรภาษพิมาน) It is north of the "Saphan Sadet" the royal path to and from the river landing. Formerly the two-storey wooden villa was used as both the royal living quarters and Throne Hall. Later during his reign, King Rama V commanded the original one to be demolished and replaced with a European design building to be used as the Throne Hall to receive his subjects for royal ceremonies. In this hall are paintings of the royal historic records, Inao literature, Phra Aphai Mani literature and the Ramayana epic.

Saphakhan Ratchaprayun (สภาคารราชประยูร) This two-storey building on the river bank outside the palace wall was constructed by the royal command of King Rama V. It is in front of Warophat Phiman Hall in the south and was used as the living quarter of the non-consort members.

Phra Thinang Utthayan Phumisathian (พระที่นั่งอุทยานภูมิเสถียร) is a two-storey building located to the east and opposite the pond. It is a piece of elaborate work seen tinted alternately with dark and light greens. Its balcony is similar in design to a Swiss Chalet before being detroyed by fire during the restoration in 1983, the whole building was built from wood and decorate inside with mahogany furniture



Ho Witthunthassana

ordered directly from Europe. Other decorative items were precious offering rarely to be found, but forwarded to the capital from satellite towns. A beautiful flower garden surrounded the building. Now, a concrete structure of the same model has been built to replace the one that was burnt.

Theatre (โรงละคร) This theatre was constructed by the royal command of King Rama VI in the compound of his consort's living quarters near the pond in the garden west of Utthayan Phumisathian Hall.

Wehat Chamrun Hall (พระที่นั่งเวหาศน์จำรูญ) This hall located in the north of the palace, was constructed in the Chinese Emperor style as the royal offering by Phraya Choduk Ratchasetthi (Fak). King Chulachomklao usually made a royal visit during the cool season.

Keng Buppha Praphat (เก๋งบุปผาประพาส) is the Chinese-style pavilion nearby the garden's pond within the inner part of the royal compound. It was built in 1881 during the reign of King Rama V.

Ho Witthunthassana (หอวิฑูรทัศนา) This hall, constructed in the form of a tower between Utthayan Phumisathian and Wehat Chamrun, is a three-storey building having a spiral staircase leading to the top floor hall. When residing in Bang Pa-In Palace, King Rama V used this hall as the place to get the bird's eye view of the surrounding area.

Monument of Queen Sunantha (อนุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระนางเจ้าสุนันทากุมารีรัตน์) This is a 3 metres high hexagonal marble building, situated on the east side of the royal palace. It was constructed to

keep the ashed of the affectionate consort of King Rama V (Somdet Phranangchao Sunantha Kumarirat).

Monument of Phra-Akkharachayathoe Phra-Ong Chao Saowaphaknarirat and Three Royal Children,or Anusawarirachanuson (อนุสาวรีย์พระอัครชายาเธอพระองค์เจ้าเสาวภาคนารีรัตน์และเจ้าฟ้าสามพระองค์ หรืออนุสาวรีย์ราชานุสรณ์)
It is the marble relief memorial that King Rama V, with his deep sorrow, ordered to be constructed in 1888 to commemorate his beloved consort (Phra-Akkharachayathoe Phra-Ong Chao Saowaphak narirat) and three royal children who passed away at different times of the same year, 1887. These portraits stand nearby the memorial of Somdet Phranangchao Sunantha Kumarirat.

Bang Pa-in Palace is open daily between 08.00 a.m.–04.00 p.m. (Tickets are available during 08.00 a.m.–04.30 p.m.) Admission is 100 Baht. For more details, contact the Bang Pa-in Palace Bureau at Tel. 0 3526 1044. Please dress modestly And do not wear short skirts or short sleeves.

How to Get to Bang Pa-in : From Bangkok, take Phahon Yothin Road until Pratu Nam Phra In. Cross the outer ring bridge and turn left around Kilometer 35 for approximately 7 kilometres to Bang Pa-In palace, or pass to Ayutthaya and turn left at Chedi Wat Sam Pluem Circle via Wat Yai Chai Mongkhon, Wat Phananchoeng, Amphoe Bang Pa-in to Bang Pa-in Railway Station, turn right to Bang Pa-In Palace.

By Car

1. Take Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road) then take Highway No.32 to Ayutthaya.
2. Take Highway No. 304 (Chaeng-Watthana Road) or take Highway No. 302 (Ngamwongwan Road) ; turn righ to Highway No. 306 (Tiwanon Road), then take Highway No. 3111 (Pathum Thani-Samkhok-Sena) and turn right at Amphoe Sena to Highway No. 3263
3. Take Highway No. 306 (Bangkok-Nonthaburi - Pathum Thani Road) then take Highway No. 347

***ปัจจุบันยกเลิกรถบัสปรับอากาศอยุธยา-กรุงเทพฯแล้ว*

By Van From Victory Monoment, there are Vans to Ayutthaya daily every 20 minutes, from 05.00 am–07.00 pm.

By Train There are trains running from Hua Lamphong (Bangkok Railway Station) to Bang Pa-in Railway Station daily every hour from 06.40 a.m.-10.00 p.m. Then, connect a Song Thaeo, motor tricycle or motorcycle taxi to Bang Pa-In Palace. Bangkok Railway Station, Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4334 www.railway.co.th

By Boat Please contact
- Chao Phraya Princess Tel. 0 2860 3700
- River Sun Cruise Tel. 0 2266 9316, 0 2266 9125-6
- Anantara Tel. 0 2476 0021-2

The Example of the Bang Pa-in and Ayutthaya Cruise program

CRUISER	TIME	PIER	PRICE
ONE-DAY EXCURSION RIVER SUN CRUISE Tel. 0 2266 9125-6, 0 2234 2250, 0 2233 2877	07.30 a.m.-03.30 p.m. (going by air-conditioned coach and returning by cruiser) everyday	River City	2,100 Bath/ person (including lunch and tour)

Wat Niwet Thamprawat *(วัดนิเวศธรรมประวัติ)* is the monastery located to the south of an island in the Chao Phraya River, on the riverbank opposite the royal palace. In 1878, King Rama V ordered its construction to have the same architectural style of a Western cathedral. The building and its decorations are of Gothic style and beautified with colourful stained glass. The base ; where the principal image of Buddha and his followers were placed, was designed to resemble the one for the Cross in a Christian church, not a traditional Chukkachi base as seen in general. The window blocks were especially made for curved windows. On the Ubosot wall in front of the principal Buddha image, there is a picture of King Rama V created with stained glass. Situated to the right of the Ubosot is Ho Phra Khanthararat, a shrine where Phra Khanthararat-a Buddha image in the posture of requesting rain, is put for worship. Opposite Ho Phra Khanthararat is another shrine, which is the house of a seated stone Buddha image protected by a seven-headed naga. It is an ancient Buddha image aged a thousand years, built in the Lopburi period by a Khmer craftsman. This venerated Buddha image is very close to the big banyan tree that spreads its branches to shade the area in front of the Ubosot. Not far from the Ubosot, there is a cluster of stones naturally found in Thailand, which contains the relics of Chaochommanda Chum, a consort of King Rama IV and mother of Prince (Somdet Kromphraya) Damrong Rajanubhab and the members of the 'Diskul' family. From Bang Pa-In Palace, visitors can access the monastery through a cable car that carries 6-8 passengers at a time. The fare depends on the passengers' contributions.



Wat Niwet Thamprawat

Wat Chumphon Nikayaram *(วัดชุมพลนิกายาราม)* is the monastery located in the front area of Ko Mueang, opposite to the train station. It was founded in 1632, by King Prasatthong's command and restored during the reign of King Rama IV.

Amphoe Bang Pa Han

Wat Kai *(วัดไก่)* Located at Tambon Han Sang, 25 kilometres from Ayutthaya on Highway No. 32, the entrance to the temple is 600 metres away to the right and marked by a monkey symbol. It dates from the Ayutthaya period and was once abandoned after the fall of the Ayutthaya Kingdom. Around 1992, it was renovated and established as a 'Samnak Song'-

a monastic residence-before having been granted consecrated boundaries in 1997 for establishing a temple and named “Wat Kai,” or ‘Chicken Temple,’ after the fact that a large number of chicken died of an epidemic here. The temple also provides home for a large herd of wild macaques that are not fierce but no one knows as to when they came to take sanctuary here.

Wat Tan En *(วัดตาลเอน)* A temple amid a shady and serene natural surrounding, it provideshome for a flock of flying foxes and various species of waterfowls such as cormorant, grebe, egret, etc. There is an irrigation canal behind the temple where shoals of various freshwater fish came to take sanctuary.
To get there : take Highway No. 32, the Asia Highway, to Bang Pahan Intersection, turn right into Highway No. 347 and the entrance to the temple is on the right. Continue for another 2 kilometres to the temple, a total distance of approximately 20 kilometres.

Amphoe Nakhon Luang

Prasat Nakhon Luang *(ปราสาทนครหลวง)* Situated on the east bank of Pa Sak River, Tambon Nakhon Luang, it was used as the royal accommodation during trips to the Buddha’s Footprint Shrine and Lopburi. It is assumed to have been constructed during the reign of King Songtham, but was improved to be a brick and plaster accommodation during the reign of King Prasat Thong.

Handicrafted Aranyik Knife Villages *(หมู่บ้านหัตถกรรมมีดอรัญญิก)* Background Ban Ton Pho and Ban Phai Nong are two densely populated villages in Tambon Tha Chang, Amphoe Nakhon Luang, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Both have been widely recognised for nearly 200 years as a major source of the country’s hand-made knife products.
Ethnology The ancestors of Ban Ton Pho and Ban Phai Nong villagers came from Vientiane in Lao PDR around the early Rattanakosin era. Most of them were artisans earning their living as goldsmiths and blacksmiths. Around 1822 A.D., the goldsmith occupation was wound up and only the blacksmith remained and has been their single occupation ever since. That these immigrants from Vientiane used tobe goldsmiths is evident from the fact that if the soil from these villages is taken to be panned, there will be remains and filed powder of gold.
Settlement There is no evidence whether these people were forced to move by the Thai army in an attack on Vientiane or immigrated, but it was recorded that their leader was Nai Thao, who was later appointed to the position of “Khun Naraborirak” by King Rama V. Nai Thao found that this area was a good location for settlement, with dense bamboo thickets to make use of as well as the Pa Sak River and swamps as their channel of How To Get There and source of water. Bamboo could be fuel for their forges, building materials for their houses, and handles for their knives. Ban Phai Nong, which means a swamp bamboo village, was named after the topography at that time while Ban Ton Pho, a Bodhi tree village, was named after a large sacred Bodhi tree in the heart of the village.

Aranyik Knife Village *(หมู่บ้านหัตถกรรมมีดอรัญญิก)*

The Reign of King Rama II In the reign of King Rama III around 1826 A.D., King Anu Wiang Chan came from Vientiane, Laos, to attend the royal cremation of King Rama II and persuaded the Vientiane people to return to their hometown. They refused and insisted to stay and live under the rule of King Rama III. Their fine craftsmanship in blacksmith and knife-making became known around the country, resulting in their wealth and prosperity throughout his reign.

The Reign of King Rama V Having been informed that Ban Ton Pho and Ban Phai Nong were knife-making villages, King Rama V and his royal family members went to visit them. A pavilion was constructed to welcome the king and his family, and villagers demonstrated their knife-making.

The Reign of King Rama IX In 1976, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej came on a personal visit to the villages. In 1988, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn took her military cadets here on an educational trip. Six years later, Princess Ubonratana and her family also paid a visit to the villages.

Aranyik Knife There used to be a market, shops and gambling houses at Ban Aranyik, Tambon Pak Tha, Amphoe Tha Ruea, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, approximately 3 kilometres from Ban Ton Pho and Ban Phai Nong. Ban Aranyik was a marketplace where villagers including those from the two knife-making villages took their products to offer for sale or exchange. Their knives were famous by word-of-mouth for their good quality, and Aranyik knives have become known ever since.

Aranyik Knife Products There are currently 4 categories of Aranyik knives; namely, farming, domestic, weapon, and others. Each category can be classified by application into 12 types and each type can still be classified by sizes and materials used in various parts, totalling 274 of them.

Tradition and Culture Other than merit-making that has been observed generally by Thai people on special occasions such as Magha Puja, Visakha Puja, Buddhist Lent, Robe Offering, Floral Alms-giving and Songkran, the villagers also have their own important tradition known as Wai Khru or Wai Khru Bucha Tao. After the Songkran Festival, the community leaders will meet to fix the date of the ceremony held to pay salute to their masters (Wai Khru) and forge spirits (Bucha Tao), usually on a Thursday of the waxing moon of the sixth lunar month. Once the date is fixed, all equipment and tools will be repaired and cleaned, new forges built and all required offerings prepared for the early morning ceremony on the set Thursday. This ceremony has been observed until nowadays for the auspiciousness and prosperity of their community. All visitors will be welcomed on that day.

To get there : Both villages are now accessible by bus from Chao Phrom Market in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Take the bus with a sign reading “Ayutthaya–Tha Ruea”, which runs along the Asia Highway (Highway No. 32) towards Nakhon Sawan, pass beyond Somdet Phra Sangkharat Hospital for about 100 metres, turn left under the bridge across the Pa Sak River towards Amphoe Nakhon Luang and follow the direction signs. A boat trip is also available from in front of Chanthara Kasem Palace backward against the Pa Sak River via the Military Arsenal Department’s explosives plant and Amphoe Nakhon Luang, respectively. The boat trip takes approximately 2 hours.

Amphoe Wang Noi

Tung Bua Chom Floating Market *(ตลาดน้ำทุ่งบัวชม)* Loacated at Tambon Sanap Thuep, on Phaholyothin Road (heading to Saraburi) at Kilometer 78. Tung Bua Chom Floating Market offers a wide range of products from the four regions of Thailand, including souvenirs, farm produce and local delicacies. The idea of combining old-fashioned retro concept contemporary where there are a waxworks of revered Buddhist monks, Giant robots from the Transformers flim, a puppet fabricated steel from scrap metal, The old classic cars and Motorcycles, and Thai traditions and culture. Thai way Museum, The Model life style Thailand Museum, Admission is 20 Baht for adult and 10 Baht for kid. Tung Bua Chom Floating Market is open everyday from 10.00 a.m.-08.00 p.m. For more information Tel. 0 3572 3127, 08 2021 7999 and 08 2021 899.



Khong Kong Market

Interesting Activities

Homestay Experience the Thai lifestyle and overnight at:

Khlong Rang Chorakhe *(คลองรางจระเข้)* A canalside community on Khlong Rang Chorakhe in Amphoe Sena. Pay respect to the 400-year-old Luangpho To image at Wat Rang Chorakhe, which was built in the Ayutthaya period, visit the fish sanctuary in front of the temple, have a look at a diamond-eyed cat at Panya Sophit Meditation Centre, take a boat trip to enjoy canalside scenery and Thai houses in a peaceful atmosphere. The fare is 700 Baht inclusive of 2 meals. For more details, contact Police Sergeant Major Roengchai Roekbuppha, Tel. 08 1251 8058, 08 9881 1042.

Ban kaew Nai Suan Homestay *(โฮมสเตย์บ้านแก้วในสวน)*13/5 Mu 5 Tambon Ko Kerd Tel. 0 3526 2815, 08 1815 6632, 10 bungalows, Rate: 700 Baht (included meals and canal cruise)

Bicycling There are various bicycling routes in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya:

Route 1 TAT Ayutthaya Office-Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre, a total distance of approximately 1 Kilometre. From opposite TAT, turn left into Rotchana Road, via the Chao Sam Phraya National Museum and Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre on the opposite side. Visitors should spend an hour and a half here.

Route 2 Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre-Wat Phra Si Sanphet, a total distance of approximately 2 kilometres. From the Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre, turn left into Rotchana Road, via the old city hall, turn right into Si Sanphet Road, via TAT and Wat Ket, straight on toWihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit and Wat Phra Si Sanphet, on the left. Visitors should spend at least one hour here.

Admission fee Foreigner   Remark : The all ticket 220 Baht/person

No.	Tourist Attractions	Tel .	Admission fee Foreigner	Open-close	Remark
1	Wat Phra Si Sanphet	Histrorical Park Office 0 3524 2284 0 3524 2286	50	08.00-18.00	Daily
2	Wat Mahathat		50	08.00-18.00	
3	Wat Ratchaburana		50	08.00-18.00	
4	Wat Phra Ram		50	08.00-18.00	
5	Wat Chaiwattanaram		50	08.00-18.00	
6	Wat Maheyong		50	08.00-18.00	
7	Wat Phananchoeng	0 3524 1708	20	08.00-17.00	Daily
8	Wihan Pamongkol Bophit	0 3532 1797	-	08.30-16.30	Daily
				08.30-16.30	Daily
9	Wat Yai chai mongkol	0 3524 4193	20	08.00-17.00	Daily
10	Wat Na Pra Men	0 3525 1991	20	08.00-17.00	Daily
11	Chao Sampharaya National Museum	0 3524 1587	150	08.30-16.00	Daily
12	Chantarakasem National Mueseum	0 3525 1586	100	08.30-16.00	Clsoe Monday /Tuesday and Special Holiday
13	Ayutthaya Historical study Centra	0 3524 5123-4 Adult	100	09.00-16.00	Clsoe Monday
		children	50		
14	Japanese Settlement	0 3524 5336	50	08.00-17.00	Daily
15	Bangsai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre	0 3536 6252-3 Adult	100	09.00-16.30	Daily
		children	50		
16	Bang Pa In Summer Palace	0 3526 1548 Adult	100	08.00-15.30	Daily
		student	20		
17	Toy Million Museun	0 3532 8949	50	09.00-16.00	Close Monday



Bicycling

Route 3 Wat Phra Si Sanphet-Wat Mahathat-Wat Ratchaburana, a total distance of approximately 1 kilometre. From Wat Phra Si Sanphet, go straight ahead on Naresuan Road in between Wat Mahathat and Wat Ratchaburana. Visitors should spend at least one hour at the two temples and may stop at the near by Thai Boat Museum.

Route 4 Thai Boat Museum-Wat Na Phra Men, a total distance of approximately 1 kilometre. From the Thai Boat Museum, follow the old Chikun Road, turn left into Naresuan Road, turn right at the intersection and go straight ahead, turn left again into the around town or Rop Ko Mueang Road, follow the Lop Buri River to Wat Na Phra Men. Visitors should spend at least one hour here to admire the beauty of the Phra Ubosot and its principal bejewelled Buddha image of the Ayutthaya period.

Route 5 Wat Na Phra Men-Wat Lokayasutharam, a total distance of approximately 1 kilometre. From Wat Na Phra Men, turn right to follow the Lop Buri River, via the remains of the old Grand Palace of the Ayutthaya Kingdom on the left, go straight ahead and down the bridge, turn left to the canalside road, straight on and turn right into Wat Lokayasutharam. Visitors should spend about 15 or 30 minutes here.

Route 6 Wat Lokayasutharam-Wat Chai Watthanaram, a total distance of approximately 2 kilometres. From Wat Lokayasutharam, return on the same route to the entrance of the canalsideroad, turn right via Suan Somdet Phra Si Nakharin, go straight ahead to the T-junction and turn left across the Wat Kasat-trathirat Bridge, turn left again and continue along the route to Wat Chai Watthanaram. Visitors should spend at least half an hour or more here.

Route 7 Wat Chai Watthanaram-Portuguese Village, a total distance of approximately 4 kilometres. From Wat Chai Watthanaram, continue on the asphalt road via old traditional Thai houses, turn left at the T-junction via Wat Phutthaisawan, the Portuguese Village is at the end of this road.

Route 8 Portuguese Village-Wat Phutthaisawan, a total distance of approximately 2 kilometres. From the Portuguese Village, return on the same route to Wat Phutthaisawan. Visitors should spend about half an hour here.

Route 9 Wat Phutthaisawan-TAT Ayutthaya Office, a total distance of approximately 1 kilometre. From Wat Phutthaisawan, pedal via Wat Phutthaisawan School, turn left to the ferry pier, cross the river on board the ferry, turn left to return to the TAT Ayutthaya Office.

There are still many other bicycling routes such as to the Japanese Village, Wat Yai Chai Mongkhon and Wat Phananchoeng. For more information, contact the TAT Ayutthaya Office at Tel. 0 3524 6076-7. Bicycles for rent are available at Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Tourist Police Office, in front of Ayutthaya Railway Station, Chao Phrom Market.

Elephant Back Activities

Ayutthaya Elephant Camp *(วังช้างอยุธยาและเพนียด)* Located opposite to Khum Khun Phaen within the area of the Ayutthaya Historical Park. It provides elephant riding, shows and feeding everyday during 09.00 a.m. - 05.00 p.m. The fee is between 100-500 Baht depending on the requiredduration: 15 or 30 minutes. For more details, Tel. 0 3521 1001, 0 3532 1982, or www.ayutthayaelephantcamp.com, www.saveelephant.com.



Ayutthaya Elephant Camp

Ayothaya Elephant Camp *(บ้านช้างอโยธยาและโชว์งู)* Located at 65/12 Mu 7, Tambon Phai Ling, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. It provides elephant trips fording the stream, for bird-watching in the forest, visiting ancient monuments and to Wat Maheyong. A ride on an ox-drawn cart to visit ancient momuments as well as snake shows are also available daily during 08.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m.

Boat Trips

Boat trips to enjoy the beautiful scenery and Thai lifestyle along the Chao Phraya River, the Pa Sak River and around the town island of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya are available.
A long-tailed boat can be chartered at the pier in front of Chanthara Kasem National Museum, Pom Phet Pier, and Wat Phanan-choeng Pier. The fare depends on the route and duration.

Events and Festivals

Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre Fair *(งานประจำปีศูนย์ศิลปาชีพบางไทร)* At the end of January, Held annually toward the end of January at Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre, the Fair features displays and contests of the arts and crafts products, sales of local products and cultural performances.

Songkran Festival *(งานเทศกาลสงกรานต์)* April 13, Held annually on 13 April in front of Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, it features a traditional procession, Thoet Thoeng drums procession, Song Nam Phra ceremony of the miniature of Phra Mongkhon Bophit image, and Nang Songkran beauty contest.

Wai Khru Bucha Tao Ceremony *(พิธีไหว้ครูบูชาเตา)* Around April-May, A ceremony held by blacksmiths and knife-makers of Aranyik knives



Boat Trips



Songkran Festival

at Ban Ton Pho, Ban Phai Nong and Ban Salai, Tambon Tha Chang, Amphoe Nakhon Luang to pay salute to their masters and forge spirits. The ceremony is usually held on an early Thursday morning which may be the 7^{th}, 9^{th}, etc. day of the waxing moon of the 5^{th} lunar month (around April-May) in order to express gratitude to their masters, sweep away possible accidents during their works as well as for their own auspiciousness and prosperity. After chanting for a congregration of angels and saluting the Triple Gem, the master of the ceremony will chant for a congregration of gods which include Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, Vishnukarma, Matuli, Vaya, Gangga, 8 ascetics, etc. as well as Thai, Lao, Mon, and Chinese masters who have imparted them with the ironwork skills, for them to receive their offerings and bless all participants. All tools and equipment will be gilded and lustral water made to sprinkle on the tools and participants.

Bang Sai Loi Krathong and Traditional Long Boat Races *(งานลอยกระทงตามประทีปและแข่งเรือยาวประเพณีศูนย์ศิลปาชีพบางไทร)* In November, It is an annual festival held toward the end of November at the Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre, Amphoe Bang Sai. Activities include Nang Nopphamat beauty contest, contests of processions, Krathongs, and hanging lanterns, folk entertainment, traditional and international long boat races, and sales of the Centre's products.

Ayutthaya World Heritage Fair *(งานแสดงแสงเสียงอยุธยามรดกโลก)* In December, To commemorate the occasion of the Ayutthaya Historical Park being declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on 13 December, 1991, a celebration is held annually for 1 week during the same period of the year. The Fair features local ways of life, handicrafts, Thai traditions and culture as well as the light and sound presentation on the history of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya.

Local Products

Bamboo Fan *(พัดสานไม้ไผ่)* Bamboo fan weaving in Amphoe Ban Phraek, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, has been inherited from the olden days. Formerly, the fans were woven with a quite simple technique into a rough design. The border was usually trimmed and sewn by hand with plain white cloth. Later, its form changed to imitate that of a Bodhi leaf or a heart shape. The border is trimmed with gold cloth while the weaving techniques and designs have become more complicated. Required materials



Ayutthaya World Herritage Fair

are easily available including strips of golden bamboo, a splitting knife to make bamboo strips, golden trimming cloth, white cloth, dyes for bamboo strips, a cutting block, bamboo handle, etc.

Palm Leaf Fish Mobile *(ปลาตะเพียนสาน เครื่องแขวน)* Weavers of the palm leaf fish mobile, and other palm leaf products, in this province are Thai Muslims. The skills have been inherited for over 100 years. It is assumed that Thai Muslim spice traders who sailed their houseboats along the Chao Phraya River in the olden days were the first to have woven fish mobiles from palm leaf, out of inspiration from their affectionate bond with water and their surroundings, referring to a Thai barb with which they were familiar and using leaves from various species of palm grown locally. Originally, each woven fish mobile was not as colourful nor numerously composed as in the present, using only a mixture of natural pigment and varnish for the final touch. The fish mobile, mostly in red, is usually hung above a baby's cradle so that Thai children are familiar with it since their babyhood.

There are some beliefs relating to the fish mobile. Thai people in ancient times regarded Thai barb as an auspicious fish that would help to attract wealth, so a palm leaf fish mobile would be hung in the corridor in front of the house. Some believed that by hanging the fish mobile that was numerously composed would help to enhance the growth as well as number of their children so that they would have plentiful supply of labour. It was also believed that, in hanging a fish mobile above the cradle, it should be hung at the right position easily visible for the baby, not toward the head nor the feet or else the baby would be disturbed

by the guardian spirit. In fact, that would cause defective eyes.

Palm Leaf Hat *(งอบใบลาน)* A handicraft that has been inherited since ancient times. Weaving a palm leaf hat requires no less craftsmanship than any other kinds of basketwork. The weavers have to be skilled and patient as the crafts will have to undergo a number of weaving steps. The palm leaf hat is now an OTOP product of Tambon Bang Nang Ra, Amphoe Bang Pahan, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. It has gained popularity among Thais and foreigners and is available in various provinces around the country around the country.

Roti Sai Mai *(โรตีสายไหม)* A snack composing of candyfloss (Sai Mai) wrapped with flat bread (Roti), initiated by Thai Muslim vendors. It is available near the Ayutthaya provincial hospital on U Thong Road and in shops.

Local Products and Souvenir Shops

Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

The Grounds in front of Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit and Wat Phanan choeng *(บริเวณวิหารวัดพระมงคลบพิตรและบริเวณวัดพนัญเชิงวรวิหาร)* There are numerous shops selling all kinds of local products ranging from palm leaf fish mobile, basketwork, rattan products, Aranyik knife, preserved fruits to sweets.

Artificial Flowers from Sesbania *(ดอกไม้ประดิษฐ์จากต้นโสน)* 34/4 Mu 3, Tambon Khlong Suan Phlu, Tel. 0 3524 4727.

Carved Stone-Ceramic Shop *(ร้านจำหน่ายหินแกะสลัก-เซรามิก)* 83/7-8 Si Sanphet Road, Tel. 0 3524 5953.



Palm Leaf Fish Mobile

Farmer's Central Market *(ตลาดกลางเพื่อการเกษตร)* Located on the Asia Highway in Tambon Hantra. On the return trip upon crossing Naresuan Bridge to leave Ayutthaya, go straight ahead and turn left toward the Asia Highway (Highway No. 32). There will be a right turn not too far away into the Market which is on the left. This market offers almost every kind of the province's local products such as Aranyik knife from Amphoe Nakhon Luang, bamboo fan from Amphoe Ban Phraek, carved wood from Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, ready -to-wear garments from Amphoe Bang Pa-in, preserved and dried fish, preserved fruits, as well as various other souvenirs from all districts. There are food shops offering delicious dishes of fresh prawn and fish, as well.

Plathong Shop Fish Mobile *(ร้านปลาทองสานและสาธิตปลาตะเพียนใบลาน)* 43/3 Mu 3 U-thong Rd. Tambon Patoochai Amphoe Ayutthaya, Tel. 08 6764 7677

Palm Leaf Fan *(ผลิตภัณฑ์จากใบลาน พัดสาน)* 9/1 Mu 4 Tambon Banmai, Amphoe Banpark , Tel. 08 7069 5948

Roti Sai Mai *(โรตีสายไหม)* Roti tourists You can buy them on U Thong Street. There are many shops on either side. Open at 07.00-19.00. Daily.

Herbal Cosmetic *(เครื่องสำอางสมุนไพร)* 44/88 Mu 5, Tambon Khwan Mueang, Tel. 0 3530 1488.

Palm Leaf Hat *(งอบ)*

Picture Frame *(กรอบรูป)* 70/1 Mu 1, Tambon Bang Phloeng, Tel. 08 6603 4709

Resin Products and Teak Picture Frame *(ผลิตภัณฑ์เรซินและกรอบรูปไม้สัก)* 67 Mu 1, TambonBang Phloeng, Tel. 08 6603 4709

Shallow Bamboo Basket *(กระจาด)* Mu 2, Tambon Ta Nim, Tel. 0 3571 0163

Chang Thai Ayutthaya /Thai House Building 16 Mu 1 Tambon Prayabanru, Amphoe ladbulong, Ayutthaya Tel. 0 3520 0431

Sang Keat Pa dit Thai Musical Instrument *(ผลิตและขายเครื่องดนตรีไทย)* 97 Mu 4 Tambon Banpom, Amphoe Ayutthaya, Tel. 0 3570 1833

Amphoe Nakhon Luang

Winai Ruychalern Shop and Factory

Aranyik Knife *(มีดอรัญญิก)* Amphoe Nakhon Lung Tel. 0 3576 1269

Cutlery *(เครื่องใช้บนโต๊ะอาหาร)* N.V. Aranyik Company Limited, 48/3 Mu 5, Tambon Mae La, Tel. 0 3535 9657-8.

Amphoe Sena

Patchwork Leather Bag *(กระเป๋าหนังต่อ)* Patchwork Leather Bag Production Group, 61/2 Mu 7, Tambon Rang Chorakhe, Amphoe Sena, Tel. 0 8 9609 0081, 0 8 9668 8703

Amphoe Wang Noi

Silk *(ผ้าไหม)* 41/3 Mu 1, Tambon Phayom, Tel. 0 3521 1344, 0 3535 3764

Amphoe Phachi

Khon Mask Miniature *(หัวโขนจำลอง)* Khon Mask Miniature Group, 44/5 Mu 5, Tambon Don Ya Nang, Tel. 08 6130 0920

Amphoe Bang Sai *(อำเภอบางไทร)*

Crafted Glass *(แก้วประดิษฐ์)* 2nd Lieutenant Chaiyaphon Chamnan, 100/38 Mu 10, Tambon Bang Sai, Tel. 0 3537 1208, 08 1807 4628

Souvenir Shops

The Grounds in front of Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit and Wat Phananchoeng, there are numerous shops selling all kinds of local products ranging from palm leaf fish mobile, basketwork, rattan products, Aranyik knife, preserved fruits to sweets.

Shopping Centre:

AyutthayaParkShoppingCentre/Robinson and Tescom lotus A large shopping centre on the Asia Highway in Tambon Khlong Suan Phlu. Enjoy the lifestyle, trade and atmosphere of an indoor floating market. In addition to various products and delicious food, this shopping centre also provides Thai cultural performances on weekends and nationalholidays. For more information, Tel. 0 3521 3828–9 or www.ayutthayapark.com.

Ampo Mall Ayutthaya 55/99 Rojana Rd. Tambon U-thai Amphoe U-thai Tel. 0 3533 6699

Big C Supercenter Ayutthaya 80 Mu 2 Tambon Banklong, Bang Pa In Tel. 0 3574 700-1

Examples of Tour Programmes

Trip No.1 One day trip of Ayutthaya and Bang Pa-In

07.15 a.m. Leave Bangkok by train from Bangkok Station (Hua Lam Phong) Rama IV Road.

09.00 a.m. Arrive Ayutthaya and visit
- Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre *(ศูนย์ศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์อยุธยา)*
- Chao Sam Phraya National Museum *(พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติเจ้าสามพระยา)*
- Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit *(วิหารพระมงคลบพิตร)*
- Ancient Palace *(พระราชวังโบราณ)*
- Wat Na Phra Men *(วัดหน้าพระเมรุ)*
- Wat Maha That *(วัดมหาธาตุ)*
- Wat Ratchaburana *(วัดราชบูรณะ)*

12.00 a.m. Lunch at Hua-Ro Maket *(ตลาดหัวรอ)*

00.30 p.m. Visit Wat Yai Chai Mongkhon *(วัดใหญ่ชัยมงคล)*

01.15 p.m. Visit Wat Phananchoeng *(วัดพนัญเชิง)*

02.00 p.m. Leave for Bang Pa-In by mini - bus from Chao Phrom Maket *(ตลาดเจ้าพรหม)*

02.50 p.m. Arrive Bang Pa-In and visit
- Bang Pa-In Summer Palace *(พระราชวังบางปะอิน)*
- Wat Niwet Thammaprawat *(วัดนิเวศธรรมประวัติ)*

05.30 p.m. Leave for Bangkok by bus.

Please Note
- Chao Sam Phraya National Museum opens everyday except Mondays, Tuesdays, and national holidays from 09.00 a.m.-04.00 p.m.
- Bang Pa-In Summer Palace opens everyday from 08.00 a.m. - 04.00 p.m.

Trip No. 2 Two days and one night to Ayutthaya and Bang Pa-In

1st day

07.00 a.m. Leave Bangkok by bus from the Northern Bus Terminal.

08.00 a.m. Arrive Bang Pa-In
- Wat Niwet Thamprawat *(วัดนิเวศธรรมประวัติ)*
- Bang Pa-In Summer Palace *(พระราชวังบางปะอิน)*

10.30 a.m. Leave for Wat Phananchoeng *(วัดพนัญเชิง)* by boat.

12.00 a.m. Arrive Wat Phananchoeng

01.00 p.m. Leave for Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre *(ศูนย์ศึกษาประวัติศาสตร์อยุธยา)* and Chao Sam Phraya National Museum *(พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติเจ้าสามพระยา)*

03.30 p.m. Leave for Wat Chaiwatthanaram *(วัดไชยวัฒนาราม)*

2nd day

08.00 a.m.
- Visit the Ancient Palace *(พระราชวังโบราณ)*
- Wat Maha That *(วัดมหาธาตุ)*
- Wat Ratchaburana *(วัดราชบูรณะ)*
- Wat Na Phra Men (*วัดหน้าพระเมรุ)*
- Wihan Phra Mongkhon Bophit *(วิหารพระมงคลบพิตร)*
- Khun Phaen House *(คุ้มขุนแผน)*

12.00 a.m. Lunch in the area ; relaxation at Phra Ram Park

02.30 p.m. Leave for Chantharakasem National Museum *(พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ วังจันทรเกษม)*

04.00 p.m. Leave for Bangkok

05.30 p.m. Arrive Bangkok

Please Note
- Leave Bang Pa-In for Wat Phananchoeng by boat is recommended.

- Boat fare is about 400 Baht, (10 seats per boat).
- Tourists who have more time and want to continue their journey to the north and the northeast can take the train direcly from Ayutthaya.
- TAT itself does not operate tours.
- This itinerary may be adjusted as appropriate.

Tips for Visiting a Temple/Museum/ Ancient Monument

- Study information about the place to be visited.
- Dress politely and be composed.
- Take off your shoes before entering a religious building or area.
- Contact a local speaker such as a monk or officer who can give you information.
- Avoid touching an artefact or ancient monument, especially the reliefs or paintings to maintain their original condition.
- Avoid trespassing in a pro hibited area or on an ancient monument and taking any parts of the artefacts or architecture.
- Seek permission before taking photos.
- Avoid using a flash in photo
- taking which may cause damage to the artefacts or architecture.

Facilities

Accomodations

Riverside Hotel and Guest House:

Krungsri River Hotel 27/2 Mu 11 Tambon Kamang Ayutthaya ,Tel. 0 3524 4333 www.krungsririver.com

Waraburi Ayotthaya Hotel 89 Mu 11 Tambon Kamang Ayutthaya Tel. 0 3524 9600

River View Place Hotel 35/5 Mu 1 U-thong road Ayutthaya, Tel. 0 3524 1729-30

Iudea on the river Hotel 11-12 Mu 4 U-thong road Tel. 0 3532 3208 www.iudia.com

Ayotthaya Riverside Hotel 91 Mu 10 Pako road Tambon Kamang Ayutthaya Tel. 0 3523 4873-7

Ayotthaya Riverside House 17/2 Mu 2 Tambon Banpom Tel . 08 1644 5328

Chao Paya Hut Tel. 0 3539 8200-1

Ayothara Village 56 Mu 6 Tambon Bankao Tel. 0 3595 0770 www.ayodhara.com

Ayutthaya Gardent River Home 54 Mu 7 Bang Pa In, Tel. 035570582 www.ayutthaya-gardenriverhome.com

Ban Khun Pha Guesthouse : U-thong rd. Tel. 0 3524 1987

Krathom Chaophraya *(กระท่อมเจ้าพระยา)* (Near Phra Suriyothai Monument) 45/1 Mu 8, Tambon Banmai, Tel. 0 3539 8200–1

Sara Ayutthaya 9/2 Mu 4, U-Thong Road, Tel. 0 3524 2588

Hotels and Guesthouses in town

Kantary Hotel locate on Rojana road Tel. 0 3533 7177

Classic Kameo Hotel locate Rojana road Tel. 0 3521 2535

Vassana Design Hotel Tel: 0 3570 8439

Ayothaya Hotel near Chao Prom Market Tel. 0 3525 2249-50

Ayutthaya Guesthouse 12/34 Naresuan Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3523 2658

Ayutthaya Hostel 7 Mu 2, Rotchana Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3521 0941, 8 rooms, Rates: Baht 300-400 (F,A)

Ayutthaya Thani *(อยุธยาธานี)* 4/89 Mu 8 TambonHua Ro Tel. 0 3523 2776 Fax 0 3523 2817, 81 rooms, Rates: Baht 950-2,500

Sabai House Tel. 0 3570 7111 Service 8 Rooms, Rate 600 Baht / night (Air)

Bai Fern Guesthouse 172/9 Mu 4 Tambon Pratuchai Tel. 0 3524 2051, 08 6744 9468 12 rooms, Rates: Baht 1,000

Ban Chanthana Naresuan Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3532 3200, 08 9885 0257, 10 rooms, Rates: Baht 350–500 (F,A)

Ban Chitwilai *(บ้านจิตต์วิไล)* 9/23 Mu 3, Tambon Thawasukri, Tel. 0 3532 1259-60, 20 rooms, Rates: Baht 500 (A)

Ban Lotus *(บ้านโลตัส)* 20 Pa Ma Phrao (Sai 1) Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1988,
0 3532 8272, 20 rooms, Rates: Baht 200-600

Chitwilai Place *(จิตต์วิไล เพลส)* 38/7 U-thong Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3532 8177, 08 9696 4996, 08 1991 2166, 70 rooms, Rates: Baht 450-500

Grand Parent Home *(แกรนด์ พาเร้นท์ โฮม)* 22/6 Mu 1, Soi Manthana, Naresuan Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3523 1480, 08 6383 4791, 10 rooms, Rates: Baht 150-600 (F,A)

Old B.J. Guesthouse *(โอลด์ บี เจ เกสต์เฮาส์) (บรรจง)* 16/7 Naresuan Road,Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1526, 8 rooms, Rates: Baht 160-350 (F,A)

Patsaphon (P.S.) Guesthouse *(พรรษพร เกสต์เฮาส์)* 14/4 Mu 3, Naresuan Road, Tambon Horattanachai 9 rooms, Rates: Baht 120–150

Phlu Thaya Resort and Spa *(พลูธยา รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา)* 12/3 Mu 7 Tambon Khlong Suan Phlu, Tel. 0 3575 6001-2, 0 3522 5127 www.pludhaya.com 9 houses, Rates: Baht 2,500-4,500

P.U. Guesthouse *(พี ยู เกสต์เฮาส์)* 20/1 Naresuan Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1213, 23 rooms, Rates: Baht 350-700 (F,A)

Si Ayutthaya *(โรงแรมศรีอยุธยา)* 10/1 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Thawasukri, Tel. 0 3523 3041, 72 rooms, Rates: Baht 900–1,400 (River Cruise)

Suan Luang in Rajabhat University Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 96 Mu 2, Rotchana Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 5537, 25 rooms, Rates: Baht 500-600 (F,A)

Sunrise Place *(ซันไรซ์ เพลส)* 6/3 Naresuan Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 4325, 08 1686 9549, 15 rooms, Rates: Baht 350-600 (F,A)

The Old Palace Resort *(ดิ โอลด์ พาเลส รีสอร์ท)* 1/35 Mu 5, Tambon Thawasukri Tel. 0 3525 2534, 0 3525 1572, 3 rooms and 5 bungalows, Rates: Baht 300–500 (F,A)

The Old Place Guesthouse *(ดิ โอลด์ เพลส เกสต์เฮาส์)* 102 U-thong Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3521 1161, 08 9614 3010, 10 rooms, Rates: Baht 250-500 (F,A)

Thong Chai Guesthouse *(ธงชัยเกสต์เฮาส์)* 9/6 Mu 13, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 5210, 38 rooms, Rates: Baht 200-400 (F,A)

Tony Place *(โทนี่ เพลส)* 12/18 Naresuan Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 2578, 20 rooms, Rates: Baht 200-700 (F,A)

Toto Guesthouse *(โตโต้ เกสต์เฮาส์)* 6/5 Naresuan Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3523 2658, 30 rooms, Rates: Baht 100–400

Wiang Fa *(เวียงฟ้า)* 1/8 Rotchana Road, Tel. 0 3524 1353, 0 3524 3252, e-mail: wiangfa@

hotmail.com), 18 rooms, Rates: Baht 400-600 (A)

Ayutthaya Grand Hotel *(อยุธยา แกรนด์ โฮเต็ล)* 55/5 Mu 1, Rotchana Road, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3533 5483–91, 190 rooms, Rates: Baht 500–2,000 (A)

Ayutthaya Homestay *(อยุธยา โฮมสเตย์))* Contact 15/26 Mu 2, Ko Loi, Tambon Hua Ro Tel. 08 1290 6630, 08 1434 1858, 6 rooms, Rates: Baht 350-650 (F,A)

Grand Garden Resort *(แกรนด์ การ์เด้น รีสอร์ท)* 20/2 Mu 1, Yaek Wat Gasung Road, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3521 3688–9, 20 rooms, Rates: Baht 480-540

My House Guesthouse *(มายเฮาส์ เกสต์เฮาส์)* 59/8–9 Rotchana Road, Tel. 0 3533 5493–4, 15 rooms, Rates : Baht 370 (A)

Plaina Resort *(ปลายนา รีสอร์ท)* 25/99 Mu 10, Tambon Khaomao, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3521 3538, 100 rooms, Rates: Baht 250–400 (F,A)

Rotchana Phon Hotel *(โรจนะพลโฮเต็ล)* 64/6 Mu 1, Rotchana Road, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3533 5885-8, 65 rooms, Rates: Baht 390-520

Thai Thai Palace *(ไทยไทพาเลซ)* 19/2 Mu 2, Asia Highway, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3521 2338 – 40, 122 rooms, Rates: Baht 400-900

Thip Wiman Resort *(ทิพย์วิมาน รีสอร์ท)* 9 Mu 6, Hualan-Don Phutsa Road, Tambon Thanu Tel. 0 3535 6808-12, 60 rooms, Rates: Baht 650-2,000

Amphoe Bang Pa-in

Ban Kaew Nai Suan Homestay *(โฮมสเตย์ บ้านแก้วในสวน)* 13/5 Mu 5 Tambon Ko Kerd, Tel. 08 1851 6632, 10 bungalows: 490 Baht

Amphoe Sena

Homestay Khlong Rang Chorakhae *(โฮมสเตย์คลองรางจระเข้)* (located by the Rang Chorakhae canal side) 26 Mu 10, Tambon Ban Pho,Tel. 08 1251 8058, 08 9881 1042, 700 Baht/person/night (included 2 meals) Visitors who stay at home staycan contact the owner to get in Ayutthaya town.

Amphoe Wang Noi

Thailand Petrolium Authority Training Center *(ศูนย์พัฒนาบุคลากร ปตท.)* 71 Mu 2, Phahonyothin Road km.78, Tel. 0 2537 3000, 60 rooms: 600-780 Baht

Amphoe Bang Sai *(อำเภอบางไทร)*

Bang Sai Hospi-House Resort and Spa *(บางไทรฮอสปิเฮ้าส์ รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา)* 1 Mu 4, Tambon Chang Lek, Tel. 0 3524 9500, Fax 0 3524 9501

Peeyawan Resort *(ปียวรรณรีสอร์ท)* 2/1 Mu 1, Tambon Chiangraknoi, Tel. 08 9536 8650 www.peeyawanresort.com

RESTAURANTS

Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

The Restaurants by the Riverside

Ban Kunpra *(บ้านคุณพระ)* 48 Mu 3, U-thong Road, Tel. 0 3524 1978, 08 1442 2742

Ban Mai Rim Nam *(บ้านไม้ริมน้ำ)* 43/1 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3521 1516 (Thai Food)

Ban Watcharachai *(บ้านวัชราชัย)* 9 Mu 7, Tambon Banpom, Amphoe Ayuttthaya. (Thai Food)

Chainum *(ชายน้ำ)* 36/2 U-thong Road, Tambon Hua Ro, Tel. 0 3525 2013, 08 1696 2439 (Thai, Chinese Food)

Chao Phraya Maruai *(เจ้าพระยามารวย)* 9/5, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3521 1692, 08 1948 3585, 08 6393 0093 (Chinese, Thai Food)

Kan Kitti *(กานต์กิตติ)* 7 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 1971 (Thai Food)

Sai num Pom Phet *(ครัวป้อมเพชร)* 13/5 U-thong Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3524 3354, 08 1425 9166 (Thai Food)

Krathom Chao Praya *(กระท่อมเจ้าพระยา)* 45/1 Mu 8, Tambon Banmai, Tel. 0 3539 8200–1

Ku-Choeng Chinese Restaurant *(กู่เฉิง ภัตตาคาร)* Krung Sri River Hotel, 27/2 Rotchana Road, Tambon Kamung, Tel. 0 3524 4333 ext. 31 (Chinese Food)

Phae Ahan Ayothaya Riverside *(แพอาหารอโยธยาริเวอร์ไซด์)* Ayothaya Riverside Hotel, 91/1 Mu 1, Tambon Kamung, Tel. 0 3523 4873-7 (Thai, Chinese, European Food)

Phae Ahan Thewarat *(แพอาหารเทวราช)* 74/7 Mu 1, Tambon Kamung, Tel. 0 3524 3138, 0 3524 4224, 08 9819 2910, Open 10.00 a.m. -10.00 p.m. (Thai, Chinese Food)

Phae Krung Kao *(แพกรุงเก่า)* ข 4 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3524 1410, 0 3524 1555, 0 3524 3455 (Thai Food)

Ayutthaya Rom *(อยุธยารมย์)* 1/1 Mu. 7 Tambon Banpom Amphoe Ayutthaya, Ayutthaya town, Tel. 035 801279

Rim Khlong *(ริมคลอง)* (near Wat Na Phra Meru) ท.66 Mu 4, Tambon Thawasukri, Tel. 0 3523 3003 (Thai Food)

River View Place *(ริเวอร์วิวเพลส)* River View Place Hotel 35/5 Mu 1, U-thong Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3524 1729-30,

Ruea Maithai *(เรือไม้ไทย)* 6/43 Mu 6, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3521 1177 (Thai Food)

Ruean Kanya *(เรือนกัญญา)* (Opposite Park Somdet Phra Sinakharin) U-thong Road, Tambon Pratuchai, (Thai Food) (River Cruise)

Ruean Phae *(เรือนแพ)* (Opposite Krung Sri River Hotel) 36/1 U-thong Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3524 1964 (Thai Food)

Ruean Rap Rong *(เรือนรับรอง)* 13/1-2 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3521 1036, 0 3524 3090 (Thai Food)

Sai Thong River *(ไทรทอง ริเวอร์)* 45 Mu 1, U-thong Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 1449, 0 3524 4575 (Thai Food)

Ban U thong *(บ้านอู่ทอง)* Tambon Pratuchai, U-thong Rd. Ayutthaya town, Tel. 0 3521 1293

The Restaurants in Town

Chainum *(ชายน้ำ)* จ.36/2 U-thong Road, Tel. 0 3525 2013, 08 1696 2439

Charoen Rung Rueang *(เจริญรุ่งเรือง)* 8/3 Mu 4, Pa Ma Phrao Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1461

Duang Phon *(ดวงพร)* (Talad Chao Phrom) 9/49 Naresuan Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3521 0566 (Chinese Food)

Gold Card *(โกลด์ คาร์ด)* 64/6 Mu 1 Rotchana, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3533 5885 (Pub & Karaoke)

Kai Yang Mae Phong Si *(ไก่ย่างแม่ผ่องสี)* 10/28-29 Mu 4, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1554

Khao Tom Kamlang Phai Nai *(ข้าวต้มกำลังภายใน)* 17/17 Naresuan Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 1934 (Chinese Food)

Khrua Khun Su *(ครัวคุณสุ)* 48/1 Mu 2, (Opposite Somdet Phra Suriyothai Park) Tambon Ban Mai, Tel. 0 3571 3549 (Thai Food)

Khrua Suanluang *(ครัวสวนหลวง)* (In Rajabhat University) Rotchana Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 5697, 0 3524 5537 (Thai Food)

Khrua Taen *(ครัวแตน)* near Ayothaya florting market Tel. 0 3588 1677 (Thai Food)

Khrua Ya Bua *(ครัวย่าบัว)* 46 Mu 12, Tambon Kamung, Tel. 0 3524 2725 (Thai Food, Sea Food)

Kuai Tiao Nai Yong *(ก๋วยเตี๋ยวนายยัง)* Behind Ayothaya Temple, Tambon Huntra, Tel. 0 8 1457 5736

Kuai Tiao Pa Porn *(ก๋วยเตี๋ยวป้าพร)* Pa Ma praw Road, Tambon Hua Ro, Tel. 0 3525 1676

Kuai Tiao Pak Wan / Musalim food *(ก๋วยเตี๋ยวผักหวาน)* 48/3 Mu 1, Soi U-thong 4, U-thong Road, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, near Wat Suwandararam Tel. 0 3524 2085, 0 8 9539 9427, open 08.00 a.m.- 21.00 p.m. (Thai Food)

Kuai Tiao Watyai *(ก๋วยเตี๋ยววัดใหญ่)* 40/2 Mu 3, Opposite Wat Yaichaimongkhon, Tambon Khlong Suanphlu (Pork Noodle)

Luk Sit Theng *(ลูกศิษย์เท้ง)* 19/14 Mu 2, Soi U-thong 34, Tambon Tha Wasukri, Tel. 0 3524 1246, 08 9107 4296 (Chinese Food)

Lung Ad Pla Phao Bueng Phra Ram *(ลุงแอ๊ดปลาเผาบึงพระราม)* Pathon Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3532 2692

Malakor *(มะละกอ)* 9/36 Chikun Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 08 1712 5779 (Thai Food)

Maream *(มาเรียม)* 69/6 Mu 3, Bang-ian Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3521 0110

Mungsawirat *(มังสวิรัติ)* 49/1 Khlong Makhamriang Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 3423

Naihuad Khao Khamhu *(นายฮวดข้าวขาหมู)* At the foot of Pridi Bridge, 2/4 Rotchana Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3524 3408

Nang Kwak Bueng Phraram *(นางกวักบึงพระราม)* Pathon Road, Tambon Pratuchai, Tel. 0 3524 5628

Nimitdee *(นิมิตดี)* 20/2 Mu 2, U-thong Road, Tambon Thawasukri, Tel. 0 3525 1033

Pa Sak Coffee Shop *(ป่าสักคอฟฟี่ช็อป)* Krungsri River Hotel, 27/2 Mu 11, Rotchana Road, Tambon Kamang, Tel. 0 3524 4333

Kantary Café *(แคนทารีคาเฟ่)* Katary Hotel , Tel. 0 3533 7177

Taprity restaurant Classic Kameo Hotel Tel. 0 3521 2535

Sagaewan *(สะแกวัลย์)* 19 Wat Pakho Road, Near the Railway Station, Tel. 0 3524 5569

Somtam Bueng Praram *(ส้มตำบึงพระราม)* In the area of Bueng Phraram Park, Pathon Road, Tambon Pratuchai (Papaya Salad)

Taphianthong *(ตะเพียนทอง)* Ayutthaya Grand Hotel, 55/5 Mu 1, Rotchana Road, Tambon Thanu, Tel. 0 3533 5483-8 (Thai, Chinese and Japanese Food)

Thai House Restaurant *(เรือนไทยไม้สวย)* 8/2 Mu 3, Tambon Khlong Suan Phlu, Tel. 0 3524 5977-9

Thepnimit *(เทพนิมิตร)* Ayothaya Hotel 12 Mu 4, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3523 2885

Toto Guesthouse *(โตโต้ เกสต์เฮาส์)* 12/34 Naresuan Road, Tambon Horattanachai, Tel. 0 3525 1468 (Thai Food)

Phrakhun House 17/19 Naresuan rd. Tambon Patoochai, Ayutthaya town, Tel. 08 8191 6740

Chogun Interfood Tel. 08 0292 1848

Amphoe Bang Ban

Khrua Nong *(ครัวน้อง)* 54 Mu 2, Ayutthaya-Suphan Buri Road, Tambon Nam Tao, Tel. 0 3528 9288-9 (Thai Food)

Amphoe Uthai

Gung Puenpraew *(กุ้งเพื่อนแพรว)* 98/8 Asia Highway, Tambon Han Tra, Tel. 0 3534 5490 (Thai Food)

Suan Ahan Rimnum *(สวนอาหารริมน้ำ)* 98/36 Asia Highway, Tel. 0 3534 5494

Amphoe Bang Pa–in

Baetekseng *(เบเต็กเส็ง)* 73/6 Pratunam Prain, Tel. 0 3536 1150 (Thai, Chinese and Sea Food-

Khrua Den *(ครัวเด่น)* (Near Wat Prot Sat) 27 Mu 2, Tambon Khanon Luang, Tel. 0 3572 8324 (Thai Food)

Khrua Pha *(ครัวฟ้า)* 212/8-9 Tambon Banglen, Tel. 0 3522 0930 (Noodle)

Prasatthong *(ปราสาททอง)* Pratunamprain, Tambon Chieng Rak Noi, Tel. 0 3536 1011

Queenrose *(ควีนโรส)* Talad Aek Center 80/121 Tambon Ban Len, Tel. 0 3526 2198 (Muslim Food)

Tonnam RiverView *(ต้นน้ำ ริเวอร์วิว)* 26 Mu 6, Tambon Banlen, Tel. 0 3526 1006
Yangdiao *(ยางเดี่ยว)* 5/1 Mu 4, Tambon Ban Len, Tel. 0 3526 1135 (Thai Food)

Amphoe Nakhon Luang

Khu Lao Kai Ruan *(คูเหลาไก่รวน)* Near Wat Ban Sung School, Nakhon Luang-Phachi Road, Tel. 0 3576 0019,
Sum Pa Sak *(สวนอาหารซุ้มป่าสัก)* 116 Mu 2, Tambon Bo Phong, Tel. 0 3572 4520

Amphoe Sena

Kuai Tiao Ruea Chaochet *(ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเรือไก่ฉีกเจ้าเจ็ด ป้าปุ๊ ป้าแป๊ะ)* Near Wat Chaochet, Tel. 0 3578 6182,
O Photchana *(โอ โภชนา)* Sena Riverside Market 252/21 Tambon Sena, Tel. 0 3520 1255

Amphoe Wang Noi

Bua Chom *(บัวชม)* 184 Mu 3, Tambon Lamtasao (Thai Food)
Lungnuai *(ลุงนวย)* 72 Mu 1, Tambon Lamsai, Tel. 0 3574 4869, 0 3574 4873, 08 1902 2728, 08 4875 5700, Fax 0 3574 4871, www.lung-nuay.com
Wanggung–Wangpla *(วังกุ้ง-วังปลา)* 50 Mu 3, Tambon Lumsai, Tel. 0 3521 4234, 0 3527 1216, 08 1845 3384

Amphoe Maha Rat

Chao Pluk 1 *(เจ้าปลุก ๑)* 23/4 Mu 5, Tambon Chao Pluk, Tel. 08 5506 9838
Chao Pluk 2 *(เจ้าปลุก ๒)* 39/1 Mu 5, Tambon Chao Pluk, Tel. 0 3571 2217, 0 3571 2231

Golf Course

Bang Sai Country Club *(บางไทรคันทรีคลับ)* Tel. 0 3537 1491,
Mueang Ake Wang Noi Golf Course *(เมืองเอกวังน้อย)* Tel. 0 3521 4825–9
Northern Rangsit Golf Club *(นอร์ธเทิร์น รังสิต กอล์ฟ คลับ)* Tel. 0 3521 5412-3, 0 3527 1755-6
Rachakram Golf Club *(ราชครามกอล์ฟคลับ)* Tel. 0 3536 7060
Ayutthaya Golf Club *(อยุธยากอล์ฟคลับ)* Tel. 0 3570 3664-6

USEFUL CALLS

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Provincial Hall	Tel. 0 3533 6647
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Public Hall	Tel. 0 3533 6550
Police Station	Tel. 0 3524 2225
Tourist Police	Tel. 1155, 0 3524 1446, 0 3532 4041
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Hospital	Tel. 1669, 0 3532 2555
Ratcha Thani Hospital	Tel. 0 3533 5555-61
Highway Police	Tel. 1193



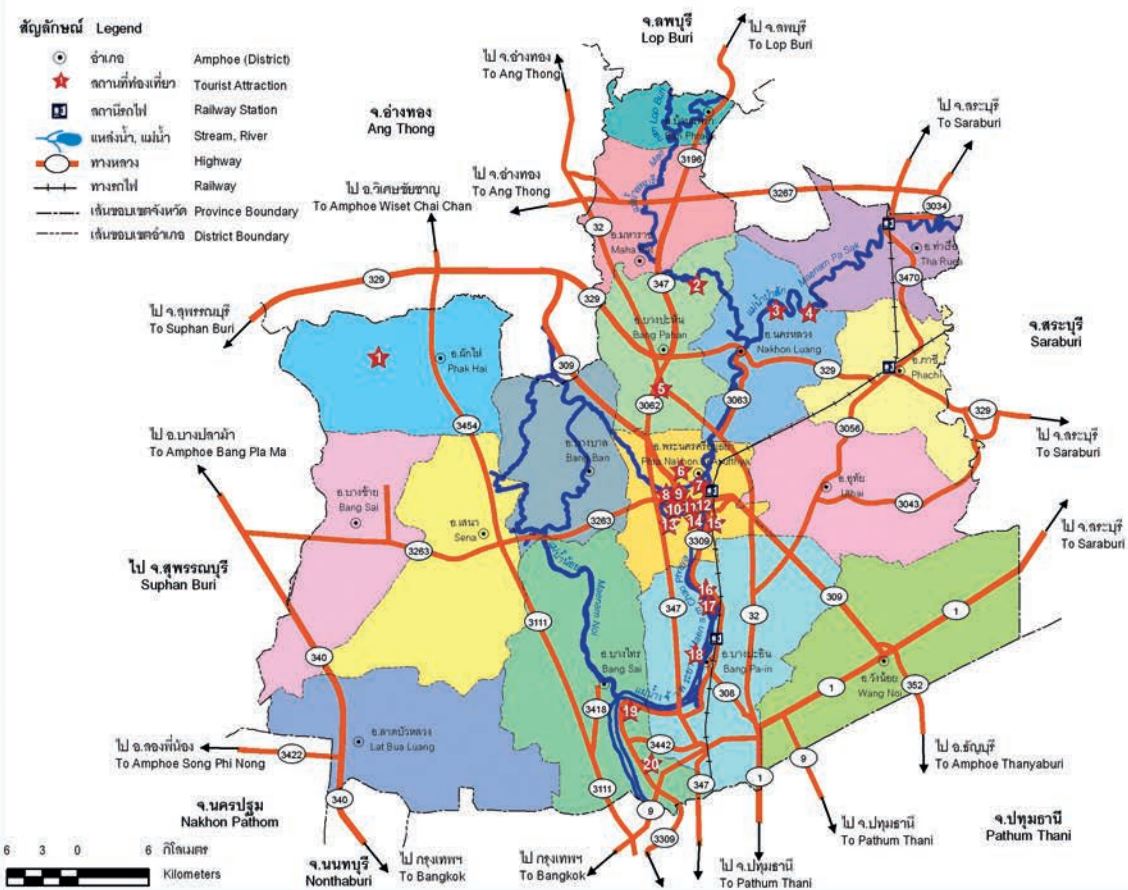


Wat Phra Ram

แผนที่ตัวเมืองพระนครศรีอยุธยา
PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA CITY MAP



แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดพระนครศรีอยุธยา
PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA TOURIST MAP



สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

1 ตลาดลาดชะโด Lat Cha Do Market
2 วัดตาลเอน Wat Tan En
3 ปราสาทนครหลวง Prasat Nakhon Luang
4 หมู่บ้านหัตถกรรมมีดอรัญญิก Handicrafted Aranyik Knife Villages
5 แหล่งผลิตบ้านทรงไทย Thai Style House Products Centre
6 พระที่นั่งเพนียด Elephant Kraal Pavilion
7 พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ จันทรเกษม Chantarakasem National Museum
8 เจดีย์พระศรีสุริโยทัย Chedi Phra Si Suriyothai
9 คุ้มขุนแผน Khum Khun Phaen
10 สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ Somdet Phra Si Nakharin Park
11 สถาบันอยุธยาศึกษา Institute of Ayutthaya Studies
12 ป้อมปราการรอบกรุง City Wall and Fortresses
13 วัดนักบุญยอแซฟ อยุธยา St.Joseph's Cathedra
14 หมู่บ้านโปรตุเกส Portuguese Village
15 หมู่บ้านญี่ปุ่น Japanese Village
16 ตลาดโก้งโค้ง Talat Kong Khong
17 พระราชวังบางปะอิน Bang Pa-In Palace
18 วัดนิเวศธรรมประวัติ Wat Niwet Thamprawat
19 ศูนย์ศิลปาชีพบางไทร Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre
20 ศูนย์ส่งเสริมศิลปาชีพระหว่างประเทศ The Support Arts and Crafts International Centre of Thailand



Wat Phu Khao Thong

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

1600 Petchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

www.tourismthailand.org

e-mail : info@tat.or.th

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

Tel. 0 2283 1556

Fax 0 2356 0746

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

Central Regional Office

108/22 Mu 4 Tambon Pratuchai, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya,

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 13000

Tel. 0 3524 6076-7

Fax 0 3524 6078

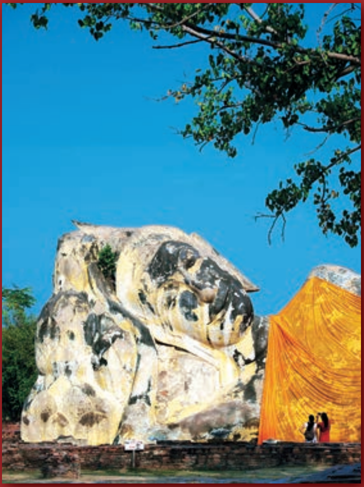
e-mail : tatyutya@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility : Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Sara Buri

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

Updated

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Wat Lokkayasutha

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